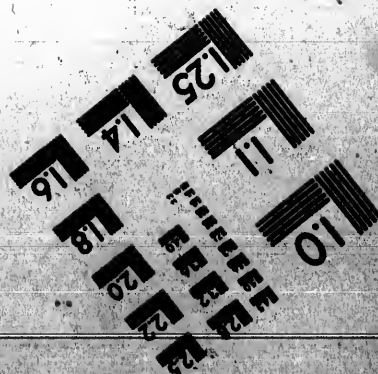
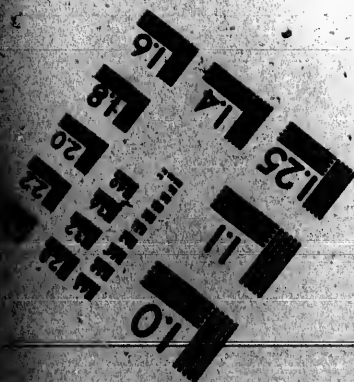
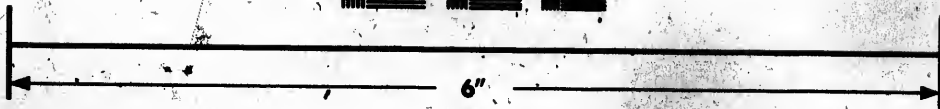
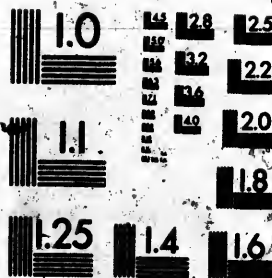


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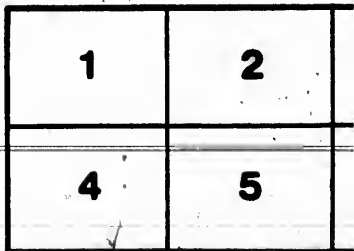
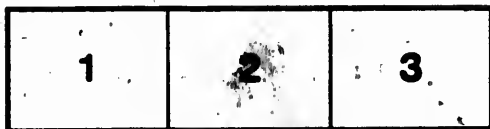
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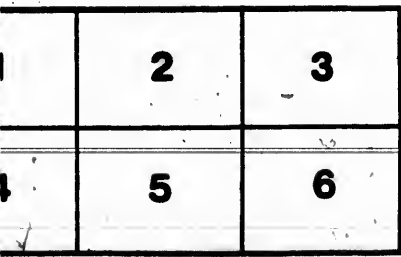
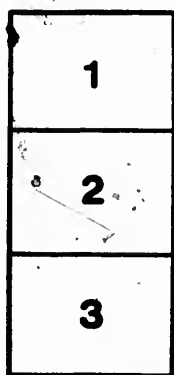
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THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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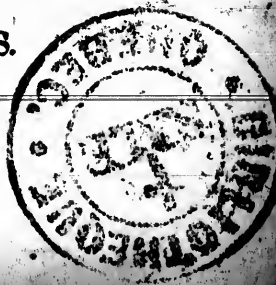
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EXERCISES IN PARSING AND SYNTAX.

BY WILLIAM LENNIE.



MONTREAL :
DAWSON BROTHERS.



PREFACE.

IT is probable that the original design and principal motive of every teacher, in publishing a school-book, is the improvement of his own pupils. Such, at least, is the immediate object of the present compilation; which, for brevity of expression, neatness of arrangement, and comprehensiveness of plan, is, perhaps, superior to any book of the kind. My chief end has been to explain the general principles of grammar as clearly and intelligibly as possible. In the definitions, therefore, easiness and perspicuity have been sometimes preferred to logical exactness."

Orthography is mentioned rather for the sake of order than from a conviction of its utility; for, in my opinion, to occupy thirty or forty pages of a grammar in defining the *sounds* of the alphabet, is quite preposterous.

On Etymology, I have left much to be remarked by the teacher, in the time of teaching. My reason for doing this is, that children, when by themselves, labour more to have the words of their book imprinted on their memories, than to have the meaning fixed in their minds; but, on the contrary, when the teacher addresses them *vis à voce*, they naturally strive rather to comprehend his meaning, than to remember his exact expressions. In pursuance of this idea, the first part of this little volume has been thrown into a form more resembling heads of lectures on grammar, than a complete exposition of the subject. That the teacher, however, may not be always under the necessity of having recourse to his memory to supply the deficiencies, the most remarkable observations have been subjoined at the bottom of the page, to which the pupils themselves may occasionally be referred.

The desire of being concise has frequently induced me to use very elliptical expressions; but I trust they are all sufficiently perspicuous. I may also add, that many additional and critical remarks, which might have, with propriety, been inserted in the Grammar, have been inserted rather in the Key; for I have studiously withheld every thing from the Grammar, that could be spared, to keep it low-priced for the general good.

The Questions on Etymology, at the 172nd page, will speak for themselves: they unite the advantages of both the usual methods, viz. that of plain narration, and that of question and answer, without the inconvenience of either.

Syntax is commonly divided into two parts, Concord and Government; and the rules respecting the former, grammarians in general have placed before those which relate to the latter. I have not, however, attended to this division, because I deem it of little importance; but have placed those rules first which are either more easily understood or which more frequently occur. In arranging a number of rules, it is difficult to please.

every reader. I have frequently been unable to satisfy myself; and therefore, cannot expect that the arrangement which I have at last adopted will give universal satisfaction. Whatever order be preferred, the one rule must necessarily precede the other; and since they are all to be learned, it signifies but little whether the rules of concord precede those of government, or whether they be mixed, provided no anticipations be made which may embarrass the learner.

For Exercises on Syntax, I have not only selected the shortest sentences I could find, but printed the lines closely together, with the rules at the bottom on a small type, and by these means have generally compressed as many faulty expressions into a single page, as some of my predecessors have done into two pages of a larger size. Hence, though this book seems to contain but few exercises on bad grammar, it really contains so many, that a separate volume of exercises is quite unnecessary. Whatever defects were found in the former edition, in the time of teaching, have been carefully supplied.

On Etymology, Syntax, Punctuation, and Prosody, there is scarcely a rule or observation in the largest grammar in print that is not to be found in this; besides, the rules and definitions, in general, are so very short and pointed, that compared with those in some other grammars, they may be said to be hit off rather than made. Every page is independent, and though quite full, not crowded, but wears an air of neatness and ease invitingly sweet,—a circumstance not unimportant. But, notwithstanding these properties, and others that might be mentioned, I am far from being so vain as to suppose this compilation is altogether free from inaccuracies or defects; much less do I presume that it will obtain the approbation of every one who may choose to peruse it; for, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, "He that has much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such numbers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and no good sometimes by mistake."

Those pupils that are capable of writing, should be requested to write the plural of nouns, &c. either at home or at school. The Exercises on Syntax, should be written, in their corrected state, with a stroke drawn under the word corrected.

K. means Key; the figures refer to the No. of the Key, not the page.

THE PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English Language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of Letters, and the just method of spelling Words.

A LETTER is the least part of a word.

There are *twenty-six* letters in English.

Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

A *Vowel* is a letter, the name of which makes a *full open* sound.—The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u, w, y*.—The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*.

A *Consonant* is a letter that has a sound *less distinct* than that of a vowel; as, *l, m, p*.

A *Diphthong* is the union of two vowels; as, *ou* in *out*.

A *proper Diphthong* is one in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oy* in *boy*.

An *improper Diphthong* is one in which only *one* of the two vowels is sounded; as, *o* in *boat*.

A *Triphthong* is the union of three vowels; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

A *Syllable* is a part of a word, or as much as can be sounded at once, as, *far* in *far-mer*.

A *Monosyllable* is a word of *one* syllable; as, *fox*.

A *Dissyllable* is a word of *two* syllables; as, *Pe-ter*.

A *Trissyllable* is a word of *three* syllables; as, *but-ter-fly*.

A *Polysyllable* is a word of *many* syllables.

Why should *judgement*, *abridgement*, &c. be spelled without *e*? How can *g* be soft like *j*, without it? See Walker's Dic. under *judgement*.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different sorts of Words, their various modifications and their derivation.

THERE are nine parts of Speech:—Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.

Of the ARTICLES.

An *Article* is a word put before a noun, to show the extent of its meaning; as, a man.

There are two articles, *a* or *an* and *the*. *A* is used before a consonant.*—*An* is used before a vowel, or silent *h*; as, *an age, an hour*.

Of NOUNS.

A *Noun* is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *John, London, book*.

Nouns are varied by Number, Gender and Case.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *A* is used before the long sound of *u*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *A unit, a euphony, a ewe, a week, a year, such a one*.—*An* is used before words beginning with *h* sounded, when the accent is on the *second* syllable; as, *An heroic action; an historical account*.

A is called the *indefinite* article, because it does not point out a particular person or thing; as, *A king, that is, any king*.

The is called the *definite* article, because it refers to a particular person or thing; as, *The King; that is, the king of our own country*.

A noun without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, *Man is mortal; namely, all mankind*.

A is used before nouns in the *singular* number only. It is used before the plural in nouns preceded by such phrases as, *A few, a great many*; as, *A few books; a great many apples*.

The is used before nouns in *both* numbers, and sometimes before adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree. *as, the more I study, the better I like it*

Of NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

Nouns have *two* numbers; the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one* the plural *more* than one.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, Book, books.

2. Nouns in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x* or *o*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, Miss, Misses; brush, brushes; match, matches; fox, foxes; hero, heroes.—p. 10. b.†

3. Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural; as, Lady, ladies:—*y* with a vowel before it, is not changed into *ies*; as, Day, days.

4. Nouns in *f* or *fe*, change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural; as, Loaf, loaves; life, lives.

OBSERVATIONS.

Nouns ending in *ch*, sounding *k*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *Stomach, stomachs*.

Nouns in *io*, with *junto, canto, tyro, grotto, portico, solo* and *quarto*, have *s* only in the plural: as, *Folia, folios; canto, cantos*.

Nouns in *f*, have their plural in *s*; as, *Muff, muffs*; except *staff*, which sometimes has *staves*.

Dwarf, scarf, wharf, brief, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, mischief; gulf, turf, surf, life, strife, proof, hoof, roof and *reproof*, never change *f* or *fe* into *ves*.—14. change *f* or *fe* into *ves*, 27 don't.—K. 22. b.

Nouns are either *proper* or *common*.—*Proper* nouns are the names of persons, places, seas, rivers, &c.; as, *Thomas, Scotland, Forth*.*

Common nouns are the names of things in general; as, *Chair, table*.

Collective nouns are nouns that signify *many*: as, *Multitude, crowds*.

Abstract nouns are the names of *qualities* abstracted from their substances; as, *Wisdom, wickedness*.

Verbal or *participial* nouns are nouns derived from verbs; as, *reading*.

* *Proper* nouns have the plural only when they refer to a *race* or *family*; as, *The Campbells*; or to several persons of the *same name*, as, *The eight Henrys*, the two *Mr. Bells*, the two *Miss Browns*, (*m* without the *n* equally concerned, and also when the names are *titles*, as, *we pluralize the title*, (*Mr. or Miss*) and write *Misses Brown, Mrs. or Roy; Messrs.* (for *Messieurs*, Fr.) *Guthrie and Tail*.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

EXERCISES ON NUMBER.

Write, or tell, or spell, the Plural of

Fox,* book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress. Day, boy, relay, chimney, † journey, valley, needle, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hill, a valley, the sea, key, toy.

Correct the following Errors :

A end, a army, an heart, an horn, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallies, chimnies, journies, attornies, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

Exercises on the Observations.

Monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, hoof, fife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

* What is the plural of fox? *Foxes*. Why? Because nouns in *s*, *ch*, *ck*, *z*, or *o*, form the plural by adding *es*.—What is the plural of book? *Books*. Why? Because the plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.—What is the plural of leaf? *Leaves*. Why? Because nouns in *f* or *fe* change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural.—What is the plural of army? *Armies*. Why? Because nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural.—What is the plural of day? *Days*. Spell it. *d, a, y, s*. Why not *d, a, i, e, s*? Because *y* with a vowel before it is not changed into *ies*: it takes *s* only.—What is the difference between *adding* and *changing*?—K. No. 37, 40, 41.

† Many eminent authors change *ey* in the singular into *ies* in the plural; thus:—*Chimnies* with scorn rejecting smoke.—*Swift*.

Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run.—*Prior*.

But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks.—*Pope*.

The Society of Procurators or *Attornies*.—*Boswell*.

This mode of spelling these and similar words is highly improper. How inconsistent is, "*Attornies*" "*journeyed*."

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural; such as,

Singular	Plural.
Man*	men
Woman	women
Child	children
Foot	feet
Ox	oxen

Singular.	Plural.
Tooth	teeth
Goose	geese
Mouse	mice
Louse	lice
Penny	pence

* The compounds of man form the plural like the singular, namely, by changing *a* of the singular, into *e* of the plural.—*Musselman*, not being a compound of *man*, is *musselmans*; it is singular; I think it should always be *musselmans* in the plural.

SINGULAR.

Brother
Sow or swine †
Die (for gaming)
Die (for coining)
Aide-de-camp
Court-martial
Cousin-german
Father-in-law, &c.

brothers, *brothers*, *brothers*
sows, *swines*
dice
dies
aides-de-camp
courts-martial
cousins-german
fathers-in-law, &c.

† *Brethren* is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and *Brothers* to the sons of the same parents.
‡ The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the article *a*; as, *A sheep*, *a swine*.

OBSERVATIONS.

Names of metals, virtues, vices, and things that are weighed or measured, &c. are in general singular; as, *Gold*, *meekness*, *drunkenness*, *bread*, *beer*, *beef*, &c., except when the different sorts are meant; as, *Wines*, *teas*.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; such as, *Antipodes*, *literati*, *credenda*, *minutia*, *banditti*, *data*, *folk*.

The singular of *literati*, &c. is made by saying *one of the literati*—*Bandit*, the singular of *banditti*, is often used in newspapers.

The words *Apparatus*, *hiatus*, *series*, *brace*, *dozen*, *means*, and *species*, are alike in both numbers.—Some pluralize *series* into *serieses*—*Brace*, *dozen*, &c. sometimes admit of the plural form; thus, he bought partridges in *braces*, and books in *dozens*, &c.

News and *arms* are generally used in the singular number, but sometimes in the plural.—*News* is generally plural.

Peas and *fish* are used when we mean the species; as, *peas are dear*, *fish is cheap*; but when we refer to the number, we say, *peas fishes*; as, *Ten peas*, *two fishes*.

Horse and *foot*, meaning *cavalry* and *infantry*, are used in the singular form with a plural verb; as, *A thousand horses were ready*; *ten thousand foot were there*.—*Men* is understood.

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Of NOUNS.

As the following words, from foreign languages, seldom occur, except a few, the pupil may very properly be allowed to omit them, till he be farther advanced.

Animula	animula	Focus	foci
Antithesis	antitheses	Genius	gēniī †
Apices	apices	Gēnus	gēnera
Appendix	appendices	Hypóthesis	hypótheses
Arcanum	arcana	Ignis fatuus	ignis fatui
Automaton	automata	Index	indexes, indices †
Axis	axes	Lamina	laminæ
Basis	bases	Magus	māgi
Calx	calces	Memorandum	memoranda, or memorandums
Cherub	cherubim, cherubs	Métamorphosis	métamorphóses
Crisis	crises	Monsieur	messieurs
Crítérion	critéria	Phenómenon	phenómena
Dátum	data	Rádus	radii
Desiderátum	desiderata	Stámen	stámīna
Diaëresis	diaëreses	Séraph	séraphim, séraphs
Efflúvium	efflúvia	Stímulus	stímuli
Ellipsis	ellipses	Strátum	strata
Emphásis	emphases	Vertex	vertices
Encómium	encómia encómiums	Vortex	vórtices
Errátum	errata	Virtuóso	virtuósi

It was thought unnecessary to give a list of such words of our own as *snuffers, scissors, tongs, &c.* because they are evidently to be used as plural; but it may be proper to observe that such words as *mathematics, metaphysics, politics, ethics, pneumatics, &c.* though generally plural, are sometimes construed as singular, as, *Mathematics is a science; and so of the rest.*

* **RULE.** Nouns in *um* or *on* have *s* in the plural; and those which have *is* in the singular have *es* in the plural.

† *Genii*, ærial spirits; but *geniuses*, persons of genius.—For when reason *L. Murray, Elphinston, Oulton* and others pluralize such word as *genius* and *rebus* by adding *es* to the singular, making them *geniuses*, *rebuses*, instead of *geniuses*, *rebuses*, it is not easy to guess; as words ending with a single *s* are never accented on the last syllable, there can be no good reason for doubling the *s* before *es*. Hence rule 2^d, page 7th, begins with "Nouns in *s*," because those in *s* include *æce* in *ss*.

Indexes, when it signifies pointers or tables of contents. *Indices*, when it refers to algebraic quantities

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are three genders: the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

The *Masculine* denotes the *male* sex; as *A man, a boy*.

The *Feminine* denotes the *female* sex; as *A woman, a girl*.

The *Neuter* denotes whatever is *without life*; as, *Milk*.

There are three ways of distinguishing the sex;

1. By different words; as,

MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Bachelor	maid, spinster	Horse	mare
Beau	belle	Husband	wife
Boar	sow	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Lord	lady
Buck	doe	Man	woman
Bull	cow	Master	mistress
Bullock, ox or steer	heifer— <i>hēf-er</i>	Milster	spawner
Cock	hen	Nephew	niece
Colt	filly	Ram	cwe
Dog	bitch	Singer	songstress, or singer
Drake	duck	Sloven	slut
Earl	countess	Son	daughter
Father	mother	Stag	hind
Friar	nun	Uncle	aunt
Gander	goose	Wizard	witch
Hart	roe	Sir	madam

OBSERVATIONS.

Some nouns are either *masculine* or *feminine*; such as, *parent, child, cousin, infant, servant, neighbour, &c.*

Some nouns, naturally neuter, are converted into the *masculine* or *feminine* gender; as, when we say of the sun, *He is setting*; and of the moon, *She is eclipsed*.

Of NOUNS.

2. By a difference of termination; as,

MALE.	FEMALE	MALE.	FEMALE
Abbot	abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrator	administratrix	Lion	lioness
Adulterer	adulteress	Marquis	marchioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Patron	patroness
Author (often)	authoress*	Peer	peeress
Baron	baroness	Poet	poetess
Bridegroom	bride	Priest	priestess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prince	princess
Caterer	cateress	Prior	prioress
Chanter	chantress	Prophet	prophetess
Conductor	conductress	Protector	protectress
Count	countess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Deacon	deaconess	Songster	songstress
Duke	duchess	Sorcerer	sorceress
Elector	electress	Sultan	{sultanness, or sultāna
Emperor	empress	Tiger	tigress
Enchanter	enchantress	Traitor	traitress
Executor	executrix	Tutor	tutoress
Governor	governess	Tyrant	tyranness
Heir	heiress	Viscount	viscountess
Hero	hēr-o-ine	Votary	votāress
Hunter	huntress	Widower	widow
Host	hostess		

3 By prefixing another word; as,

A *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*; a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*; a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*; a *he-ass*, a *she-ass*; a *male-child*, &c.; *male-descendants*, &c.

* It does not appear to be necessary, nor even proper, to use *authoress*; for the female noun or pronoun that almost invariably accompanies this word, will distinguish the gender in it as well as in *writer*.

Of the CASES of Nouns.

Case is the relation one noun bears to another, or to a verb, or to a preposition.

Nouns have three cases; the *Nominative*, *Possessive*, and *Objective*.*

The *Nominative* and *Objective* are alike.

The *Possessive* is formed by adding an *apostrophe* and *s* to the *nominative*; as, *Job's*.

When the plural ends in *s*, the *possessive* is formed by adding only an *apostrophe*; thus,

	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	Lady	Ladies	John	—†
Poss.	Lady's	Ladies'	John's	—
Obj.	Lady	Ladies	John	—

† Proper names generally want the plural.—See page 7th, last note.

EXERCISES

ON GENDER, NUMBER AND CASE.

† Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagle's wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

* The *Nominative* merely denotes the name of a thing.

The *Possessive* denotes possession; as, *Ann's book*.—Possession is often expressed by *of* as well as *un's*.—K. 57 to 63, also 194 and 195.

The *Objective* denotes the object upon which an active verb or a preposition terminates.

† One method of using the above exercises is as follows:—

Father, a noun, *singular* (number), *masculine* (gender), the *nominative* (case), plural, *fathers*. *Brothers*, a noun, *plural*, *masculine*, the *nominative*. *Mother's*, a noun, *singular*, *feminine*, the *possessive*.—Spell it.—K. 44.

By parsing in this manner, the pupil gives a correct answer to the questions, What part of speech is *father*? What number? What gender? What case? without obliging the teacher to lose time to no purpose in asking them.—The pupil, however, should be made to understand that he is giving answers to questions which are always supposed to be asked.

As the *Nominative* and *Objective* are alike, no inaccuracy can result from the pupil's being allowed to call it always the *Nominative*, till he come to the verb.—Case may be altogether omitted till that time, the case of pronouns excepted.—See Note, page 30.

Cf ADJECTIVES.

An *Adjective* is a word which expresses the *quality* of a noun; as, A *good* boy.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison; the *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive; and the superlative, by adding *est*; as in *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest*. *—K. 67.

Disyllables in *y* change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; as, *Happy, happier, happiest*. †

ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good, (well an <i>Adv.</i>)	better	best
Bad, evil, or ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

OBSERVATIONS

* The *Positive* expresses the *simple* quality; the *Comparative* a *higher* or *lower* degree of the quality; and the *Superlative* the *highest* or *lowest* degree.—K. 68, 72.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally compared by adding *er* and *est*; and those of *more* than one by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, *More* numerous, *most* numerous;—or, by *less* and *least*; as, *Less* merry, *least* merry.

Disyllables ending with *e* final are often compared by *er* and *est*; as, *Polite, politer, politest*; *ample, ampler, amplest*.

† If a vowel precede *y*, it is not changed into *i*, before *er* and *est*; as, *Gay, gayer, gayest*; *coy, coyer, coyest*.

Some adjectives are compared by adding *most* to the end of the word, as, *Upper, uppermost*.—Some have no positive; as, *Exterior, extrem*. Nouns are often used as adjectives; as, *A gold-ring, a silver-cup*.—Adjectives often become nouns; as, *Much good*.

Some adjectives do not properly admit of comparison; such as, *True, perfect, universal, chief, extreme, &c.*

Much is applied to things *weighed* or *measured*; *Many* to those that are *numbered*.—*Elder* and *eldest* to persons: *older* and *oldest* to things.

When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, *Big, bigger, biggest*.

Of PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun; as, *John* is a good boy; *he* obeys the master.

There are three kinds of pronouns; Personal, Relative and Adjective.—The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:—

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
First Personal pronoun m. or f.	I	mine	me	We	ours	us
2. m. or f.	Thou	thine	thee	You*	yours	you
3. m.	He	his	him	} They	theirs	them
3. f.	She	hers	her			
3. n.	It	its	it			

EXERCISES ON PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, yours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we.

* *Ye* is often used instead of *you* in the nominative; as, *Ye* are happy.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used instead of *my* and *thy* before a vowel or an *h*; as, Blot out all mine iniquities; Give me thine heart. *Hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, should never be written *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*; but *hers, its, ours, &c.*

The compound personal pronouns, *Myself, thyself, himself, &c.* are commonly joined either to the simple pronoun, or to any ordinary noun to make it more remarkable.—See K. 80, 96.

These pronouns are all generally in the same case with the noun or pronoun to which they are joined; as, "*She herself* said so;" "*They themselves* acknowledged it to me myself;" "*The master himself* got it."

Self, when used alone, is a noun; as, "*Our fondness for self* is hurtful to others."—K. 96.

In some respectable grammars the possessive case of the different personal pronouns stands thus: 1st, *my* or *mine, our* or *ours*—2d, *thy* or *thine, your* or *yours*—3d, *her* or *hers, their* or *theirs*. I see no impropriety in this method; the one I have preferred, however, is perhaps less liable to objection.

Of RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent; as, The master *who* taught us.*

The simple relatives are, *who*, *which*, and *that*; they are alike in both numbers, thus:

Nom.	Who.
Poss.	Whose.
Obj.	Whom.

Who is applied to *persons*; as, The boy *who*.†

Which is applied to *inferior animals*, and things without life; as, The dog *which* barks; the book *which* was lost.

That is often used instead of *who* or *which*; as, The boy *that* reads; the book *that* was lost.

What is a compound relative, including both the relative and the antecedent; † as, This is *what* I wanted; that is, *the thing which* I wanted.

OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions, *Who*, *which* and *what* are called interrogatives; as, *Who* said that? *What* did he do?—K. p. 84, note.

The relative is always of the *same gender, number and person* with its antecedent, but not always in the *same case*.—K. p. 43, b.

Which has properly no possessive case of its own. The objective *with of* before it supplies its place. Our best writers, however, now use *whose* as the possessive of *which*; as, "A religion *whose* origin is divine." BLAIR.—See more remarks on *Which* at p. 151.—For the relative *as*, see p. 146.

* The relative sometimes refers to a *whole clause* as its antecedent; as, The Bill was rejected by the Lords, which excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, *which things, or circumstances, as cited, &c.*

† *Who* is applied to inferior animals, when they are represented as speaking and acting like *rational beings*.

‡ *What* and *which* are sometimes used as adjectives; as, "I know not by *what* fatality the adversaries of the motion are impelled;"—*which* things are an allegory. *Which* here is equal to *these*.—Page 67, b.

Whoever, *whosoever*, and *whoso*, are compound relatives, equal to *He who*; or the person *that*.—K. 88.

Whatever and *whatsoever*, with *whichever* and *whichever*, are sometimes adjectives, and combine with *or* *and*; and sometimes con-

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four sorts of Adjective Pronouns

1. The Possessive pronouns, *My, thy,* his, her, our, your, their, its, own.*†
2. The Distributive, *Each, every, either, neither.*
3. The Demonstrative, *This, that,‡* with their plurals, *these, those.*||
4. The Indefinite, *None, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another*; the last three are declined like nouns.

OBSERVATIONS.

Compound relatives, equal to *that which*.—These compounds, however, particularly *whoso*, are now generally avoided. *Whatever* and *whosoever* are in most used.

* *His* and *her* are possessive pronouns, when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *his* is accounted the possessive case of the personal pronoun *he*, and *her* the objective of *she*.

† *Its* and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the appellation of possessive pronouns as *his* and *my*.

‡ *You*, with *former* and *latter*, may be called demonstrative pronouns, as well as *this* and *that*. See Syntax, R. 23, b.

|| *That* is sometimes a relative, sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction.—K. 90.

That is a relative when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past, are gone for ever."

That is a demonstrative pronoun when it is placed immediately before a noun expressed or understood; as, "*That* book is new." "*That* is not the one I want."

That is a conjunction when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*; but marks a consequence, an indication, or final end; as, "He was so proud, *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "*That* he never was so happy as he is now." Live well, *that* you may die well.

All the indefinite pronouns (except *none*) and even the demonstrative, distributive, and possessive, are adjectives belonging to nouns, either expressed or understood; and in parsing, I think they ought to be called adjectives—*None* is used in both numbers; but it cannot be joined to a noun.

The phrase *none other* should be *no other*.—*Another* has no plural

Promiscuous Exercises on Nouns, &c.

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, his, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her, his, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady; sweet apples; strong bulls; fat oxen; a mountainous country.

Compare, Rich, merry, furious, covetous large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

The human mind; cold water; he, thou, she, it; woody mountains; the naked rock: youthful jollity; goodness divine; justice severe; his, thy, others, one; a peevish boy; hers, their strokes; pretty girls; his droning flight; her delicate cheeks; a man who; the sun that; a bird which; its pebbled bed; fiery darts; a numerous army; a ve unbounded; a nobler victory; the gales; nature's eldest birth; earth's lowest room; the winds triumphant; some flowery stream; the tempestuous billows; these things; those books; that breast which; the rich man's insolence; your queen; all who; a boy's drum; himself, themselves, myself.*

* The personal pronouns, *Himself, herself, themselves, &c.* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective; as, *Himself shall come.*

Mr. Blair, in his Grammar, says, they have only one case, viz. the nominative: but this is a mistake, for they have the objective too.—K. 50.

OF VERBS.

A Verb is a word that *affirms* something of its nominative; or

A *Verb* is a word which expresses *being*, *doing* or *suffering*; as, *I am*—*I love*—*I am loved*.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active*, *Passive* and *Neuter*.

A verb *Active* expresses action passing from an *actor* to an *object*; as, *James strikes the table*.*

A verb *Passive* expresses the suffering of an action, or the *enduring* of what *another* does; as, *The table is struck*.

A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*, or a *state* of *being*, or action confined to the *actor*; as, *I am*, *he sleeps*, *you run*.†

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which verbs are chiefly inflected, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative; thus,

Pres. Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.
Past. Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, must.

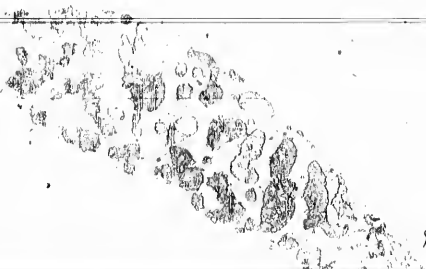
And the Participle (of *be*) *being*, *been*.—*Be*, *do*, *have*, and *will* are often *principal* verbs.‡

Let is an *active* verb, and complete. *Ought* is a *defective* verb, having only the *present* indicative.—p. 47, mid.

* *Active* verbs are called *transitive* verbs, because the action passes from the actor to the object.—K. p. 58, note.

† *Neuter* verbs are called *intransitive*, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.—*Children should not be troubled too soon with the distinction between active and neuter verbs*.

‡ It was thought quite unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *have* and *do*, &c. through all their moods and tenses; because a child that can readily conjugate the verb *to love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.



A verb is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons

Of the MOODS of VERBS.

Verbs have *five* moods; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

The *Indicative* mood simply declares a thing; as, *He loves, he is loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Lovest thou me?*

The *Potential* mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, *The wind may blow; we may walk or ride; I can swim; he would not stay; you should obey your parents.*

The *Subjunctive* mood represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, wish, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood, and followed by another verb; as, *If thy presence go not with us, carry us not up hence.*

The *Imperative* mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *Do this; remember thy Creator; hear, O my people; go thy way.*

The *Infinitive* mood expresses a thing in a general manner, without distinction of number or person, and commonly has *to* before it; as, *To love.*

Explanations of the moods and tenses of verbs are inserted here for the sake of order; but it would be highly improper, to detain the learner so long as to commit them to memory; he ought, therefore, after getting the definition of a verb, to proceed to the inflection of it, without delay; and when he comes to the exercises on the verbs, he can look back to the definition of a verb active &c. as occasion may require.

Of TENSES, or DISTINCTIONS of TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on just now; as, *I love you; I strike the table.*

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as passed and finished; as, *He broke the bottle, and spilt the brandy;* or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past; as, *My father was coming home when I met him.*

The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now or lately, been quite finished; as, *John has cut his finger; I have sold my horse.*

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as *past*, before another event happened; as, *All the judges had taken their places, before Sir Roger came.*

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come; as, *I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice.**

The *Future Perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, *I shall have got my lesson before ten o'clock to-morrow.*

* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future, into the *future foretelling*, and the *future promising or commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker affirms, is exceedingly questionable; for when a learner has occasion to use the future tense this division will not in the least assist him in determining whether he ought to use *will*, rather than *shall*, &c. Therefore this division serves no purpose.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE TENSES

ON THE PRESENT.

1. The *Present Tense* is used to express a *habit or custom*; as, He *snuffs*; She *goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions; as, "Nero is abhorred for his cruelty." "Milton *is* admired for his sublimity."
2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense*; as, "Cæsar *leaves* Gaul, *crosses* the Rubicon, and *enters* Italy with five thousand men." It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect*; as, "In the book of Genesis, Moses *tells* us who were the descendants of Abraham,"—for *has told* us..
3. When preceded by such words as *when, before, as soon as, after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action; as, When he *comes*, he will be welcome. As *soon as* the post *arrives*, the letters will be delivered.
4. In the *continue, progressive or compound form*, it expresses an action *began and going on just now*, but not complete; as, I *am studying* my lesson; he *is writing* a letter.

ON THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is *limited by the circumstance of time or place*; as, "We *saw* him *yesterday*." "We were in bed *when he arrived*." Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.—After *death* all agents are spoken of in the *past tense*, because time is limited and defined by the *life* of the person; as, "Mary Queen of Scots *was* remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is particularly appropriated to the *narrative style*, because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "Socrates *refused* to adore false gods." Here the period of Socrates' life being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration.—It is improper then to say of one already dead, "He *has been* much admired; he *has done* much good:" but, "He *was* much admired; he *did* much good."

Although the *Past Tense* is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet such words as *often, sometimes, many a time, frequently* and similar vague intimations of time, except in *narration*, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude,

habit or custom is sometimes narration of what is abhorred sublimity." used for the Rubens. It is as: "In the descen-

, before, as of a future time. As soon and form, it now, but not writing a

or state is as, "We arrived." action and agents are excited and Queen of

narrative stance; as, the period of describes already much good." tion is cir- that limits past time, frequently rrorator, la. i. ode,

and do not limit the action to any definite portion of past time; thus, "How often have we seen the proud despised."

ON THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any necessary relation to time or place, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers have endeavoured to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes,

1. An action newly finished; as, I have heard great news. The post has arrived, but has brought no letters for you.
2. An action done in a definite space of time, (such as a day, a week, a year,) a part of which has yet to elapse; as, I have spent this day well.
3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We have neglected our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

Duration, or existence, requires the *perfect*; as, He has been dead four days. We say, Cicero has written orations, because the orations are still in *existence*; but we cannot say Cicero has written poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore we must say, Cicero wrote poems.

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past:—

"I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which has very much pleased me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather *narrative* than *assertive*; and therefore it should be, "which very much pleased me," that is, when I read it.—"When that the poor hath cried, Cæsar hath wept." Shakesp. The style is here *narrative*: Cæsar was dead; it should therefore be, "When the poor cried, Cæsar wept."—"Though in old age the circle of our pleasure is more contracted than it has formerly been, yet," &c. Blair, serm. 12. It should be, "than it formerly was;" because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of *completion*, but of *limitation*, and thus become a subject of *narration* rather than of *assertion*. "I have known him, Eugenius, when he has been going to a play or an opera, divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he has met with in the street." Spect. No. 177. It should be, "when he was going," and "whom he met with in the street;" because the actions are *circumstantially related* by the phrases, *when going to a play and in the street*

ON THE FUTURE PERFECT.

Upon more careful reflection, it appears to me that the Second Future should have *will* or *shall* in all the persons, as in the *first*. Mr. Murray has excluded *will* from the *first* person, and *shall* from the *second* and *third*; because they appear to him to be incorrectly applied; and in the examples which he has adduced, they are incorrectly applied; but this is not a sufficient reason for excluding them altogether from every sentence. The fault is in the writer he has applied them wrong, a thing that is often done with *will* and *shall* in the *first* future as well as in the *second*.

If I am at liberty to use *will* in the *first* future, to intimate my resolutions to perform a future action, as, "I *will* go to church, for I am resolved to go," why should I not employ *will* in the *second* future, to intimate my resolution or determination to have an action *finished* before a specified future time? Thus, "I *will* have written my letters before supper," that is, I am *determined* to have my letters finished before supper. Were the truth of this affirmation, respecting the time of finishing the letters, called in question, the propriety of using *will* in the *first* person would be unquestionable; thus, You will not have finished your letters before supper, I am sure. Yes, I *will*. Will what? Will have finished my letters.

Shall, in like manner, may with propriety be applied to the *second* and *third* person. In the *third* person, for instance, if I say, "He *will* have paid me his bill before June," I merely foretell what he will have done; but that is not what I intended to say. I meant to convey the idea, that since I have found him dilatory, I will *compel* him to pay it before June; and as this was my meaning, I should have employed *shall*, as in the *first* future, and said, "He *shall* have paid me his bill before June."

It is true that we seldom use this future; we rather express the idea as nearly as we can, by the *first* future, and say, "He shall pay his bill before June;" but when we do use the *second* future, it is evident, I trust, from the examples just given, that *shall* and *will* should be applied in it, exactly as they are in the *first*.—See 1 Cor. xv. 24. Luke xvii. 10.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs, as they are called, such as, *Do*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can* and *must*, are in reality *separate* verbs and were originally used as such, having after them, either

the past participle, or the *infinitive* mood, with the *to* suppressed, for the sake of sound, as it is after *bid*, *dare*, &c. (see Syntax, R. vi.) Thus, *I have loved*. *We may to love*. *He will to speak*. *I do to write*. *I may to have loved*. *We might to have got a prize*. *I would to have given him the book*. *All must to die*. *I shall to stop*. *I can to go*.

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to the *infinitive* or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet, in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin, grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the infinitive or participle as *one* verb, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the potential mood refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time. This needs not excite surprise; for even the present indicative can be made to express *future* time, as well as the future itself. Thus, "He leaves town to-morrow."

Present time is expressed in the following sentence:—"I wish he *could* or *would* come just now."

Past time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It was my desire that he *should* or *would* come yesterday." "Though he *was* ill, he *might* recover."

Future.—I am anxious that he *should* or *would* come to-morrow. If he come, I *may* speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to *present*, *past*, and *future* time, yet I think it pretty evident that *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, with *may* and *can*, merely express *liberty*, *ability*, *will*, and *duty*, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the *adverb* or participle that is subjoined, or understood, and no: by these auxiliaries.

Must and *ought*, for instance, merely imply *necessity*, and *obligation*, without any necessary relation to *time*: for when I say, "I must do it," *must* merely denotes the *necessity* I am under, and *do* the present time; which might easily be made *future*, by saying, "I must do it next week." Here future time is expressed by *next week*, and not by *must*. & I say, "I must have done it." Here

must merely expresses *necessity*, as before, and *I have done*, the *past time*. "These *ought ye to do*:" Here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the *present time*. "These *ought ye to have done*:" Here *ought* merely expresses *duty* or *obligation*, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as past, by *to have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

As *must* will not admit of the *objective* after it, nor is even preceded or succeeded by the *sign* of the *infinitive*, it has been considered an absolute auxiliary, like *may* or *can*, belonging to the potential mood.

Ought, on the contrary, is an independent verb, though defective, and always governs another verb in the *infinitive*.

OF WILL AND SHALL.

Will in the *first person singular* and *plural*, intimates *resolution* and *promising*; as, *I will* not let thee go except thou bless me. We *will* go. *I will* make of thee a great nation.

Will, in the *second* and *third person*,* commonly *foretells*; as, He *will* reward the righteous. You; or they, *will* be very happy there.

Shall, in the *first person*, only *foretells*; as, I, or we, *shall* go to-morrow. In the *second* and *third person*, *Shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, They, or you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that sinneth *shall* die.

But this must be understood of affirmative sentences only: for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place; as, *Shall* I send you a little of the pie? i. e. *will you permit me to send it?* *Will* James return to-morrow? i. e. *do you expect him?*

When the *second* and *third person** are represented as the subjects of their own expressions, or their own thoughts, *SHALL* foretells, as in the *first person*; as, "He says he *shall* be a loser by this bargain." "Do you suppose you *shall* go?" and *WILL* promises, as in the *first person*; as, "He says he *will* bring Pope's Homer to-morrow." "You say you *will* certainly come."

Of *Shall*, it may be remarked, that it never expresses the *will* or *resolution* of its *nominative*; Thus, *I shall* fall; *Thou shalt* love thy neighbour; *He shall* be rewarded; express no resolution on the part of *I, thou, &c.*

Did *will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its *nom.* the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be, at an end; but this cannot be said: for though *will* in the *first person* always expresses the resolution of its *nom.* yet in the *second* and *third* it does not *always* foretell, but often intimates the resolution of its *nom.* as strongly as it does in the *first person*; thus, *Ye will* not come unto me that ye may have life. He *will* not perform the duty of my husband's brother.—*Deut. xxv. 7*—see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, And he was angry, and *would* not go in.—*Luke xv. 28.*

Should and *would* are subject to the same rules as *shall* and *will*; they are generally attended with a supposition; as, *Were* I to run, *I should* soon be fatigued, &c.

Should is often used instead of *ought*, to express duty or obligation as, *We should* remember the poor. *We ought* to obey God rather than men.

* See page 141 obs. 3rd.

Of VERBS.

TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicates Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. person. I	love	1. We love
2. Thou	lovest	2. You* love
3. He	loves	3. They love

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	loved	1. We loved
2. Thou	lovedst	2. You loved
3. He	loved	3. They loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Its signs are *have, hast, has, or hath.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	have loved	1. We have loved
2. Thou	hast loved	2. You have loved
3. He	has or hath loved	3. They have loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Signs—*had, hadst.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	had loved	1. We had loved
2. Thou	hadst loved	2. You had loved
3. He	had loved	3. They had loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Signs—*shall or will.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	shall or will love	1. We shall or will love
2. Thou	shalt or wilt love	2. You shall or will love
3. He	shall or will love	3. They shall or will love

* You has always a plural verb even when applied to a single individual.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

[See page 31.]

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have loved | 1. Shall or will have loved |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have loved | 2. Shall or will have loved |
| 3. Shall or will have loved | 3. Shall or will have loved |

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

Signs—*may, can, or must.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. May or can* love | 1. May or can love |
| 2. Mayst or canst love | 2. May or can love |
| 3. May or can love | 3. May or can love |

PAST.

Signs—*might, could, would, or should.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Might, could, would, or should love | 1. Might, could, would, or should love |
| 2. Mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love | 2. Might, could, would, or should love |
| 3. Might, could, would, or should love | 3. Might, could, would, or should love |

PERFECT.

Signs—*may, can, or must have.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. May or can* have loved | 1. May or can have loved |
| 2. Mayst or canst have loved | 2. May or can have loved |
| 3. May or can have loved | 3. May or can have loved |

* *Must*, although it belongs as properly to the *present* and *perfect* potential as *may* or *can*, has been omitted for want of room, but in going over these tenses, with the auxiliaries, *one* by *one*, it is easy to see it fit that, *I must love, thou must love, &c.*—See 2nd note, p. 37.

Of VERBS.

PLUPERFECT.

Signs—*might, could, would, or should have.*

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved | 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved |
| 2. Mightst, &c. have loved | 2. Might have loved |
| 3. Might have loved | 3. Might have loved |

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love* |

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Love, or love thou, or do
thou love.† | 2. Love, or love ye, or you,
or do ye love. |
|---|--|

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To love.

Perfect, To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving. Past, Loved. Perfect, Having loved‡

* "The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, or supposition."—See p. 33, note 2nd.

† The imperative mood is not entitled to three persons. In strict propriety, it has only the second person in both numbers. For when I say, Let me love; I mean, Permit thou me to love. Hence, let me love is construed thus: let thou me (to) love, or do thou let me (to) love. To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after let. See Syntax, E. VI. No one will say that permit (me to love) is the first person singular, imperative mood; then why should let (me to love,) which is exactly similar, be called the first person? The Latin verb wants the first person, and if it has the third, it has also a different termination for it, which is not the case in the English verb.—K. 118.

‡ See Key, No. 208-211

Of VERBS.

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES OF VERBS, AND CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

* We love him, James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoils; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; thou mayst ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message.

I love; to love; love; reprove thou; has loved; we tied the knot; if we love; if thou love; they could have commanded armies; to love; to baptize; to have loved; loved; loving; to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; thou hast obeyed my voice; honour thy father.

The teacher, if he chooses, may now acquaint the learner with the difference between the nominative and the objective.

The nominative acts: the objective is acted upon: as, *He eats apples.*

The nominative commonly comes before the verb, the objective after it.

Concerning pronouns, it may be observed, that the first speaks; the second is spoken to; and the third (or any noun) is spoken of.

* We may parse the first sentence, for example. *We love him.* *We*, the first personal pronoun, plural, masculine or fem., the nominative. *Love*, a verb active, the first person, plural, present, indicative. *Him*, the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the objective.

QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE PUT TO THE PUPILS.

How do you know that *love* is plural? *Ans.* because *we* its nom. is plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun before it.—K. 112, 104.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into exercises of a different kind; thus, the meaning of the sentence, *We love him.* may be expressed by the passive voice; as, *He is loved by us.*

It may also be turned into a question, or made a negative; as, *Do we love him?* &c. *We do not love him.*

These are a few of the ways of using the exercises on a single page, but the variety of methods that every ingenious and diligent teacher may invent and adopt, to engage the attention and improve the understanding of his pupils, is past finding out.

Of VERBS.

TO BE.

Indicate the Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	am*	1. We are
2. Thou	art	2. You are
3. He	is	3. They are

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	was	1. We were
2. Thou	wast	2. You were
3. He	was	3. They were

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	have been	1. We have been
2. Thou	hast been	2. You have been
3. He	has been	3. They have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	had been	1. We had been
2. Thou	hadst been	2. You had been
3. He	had been	3. They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1. I	shall or will be	1. We shall or will be
2. Thou	shalt or wilt be	2. You shall or will be
3. He	shall or will be	3. They shall or will be

* Put *loving* after *am*, &c. and you make it an active verb in the progressive form.—Thus, I am *loving*, thou art *loving*, he is *loving* &c.—p. 39.

Put *loved* after *am*, and you will make it a passive verb.—See p. 33.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall or will have been
2. Shalt or wilt have been
3. Shall or will have been

PLURAL.

1. Shall or will have been
2. Shall or will have been
3. Shall or will have been

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. May* or can be
2. Mayst or canst be
3. May or can be

PLURAL.

1. May or can be
2. May or can be
3. May or can be

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. be
2. Mightst be
3. Might be

PLURAL.

1. Might be
2. Might be
3. Might be

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. May or can have been
2. Mayst or canst have been
3. May or can have been

PLURAL.

1. May or can have been
2. May or can have been
3. May or can have been

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Might have been
2. Mightst have been
3. Might have been

PLURAL.

1. Might have been
2. Might have been
3. Might have been

* See note, p. 23—also note 2nd, p. 37

Of VERBS.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If I be*
2. If thou be
3. If he be

PLURAL.

1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were
2. If thou wert
3. If he were

PLURAL.

1. If we were
2. If you were
3. If they weret

Imperative Mood.

SINGULAR.

2. Be, or be thou

PLURAL.

2. Be, or be ye or you

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be.

Perfect, To have been.

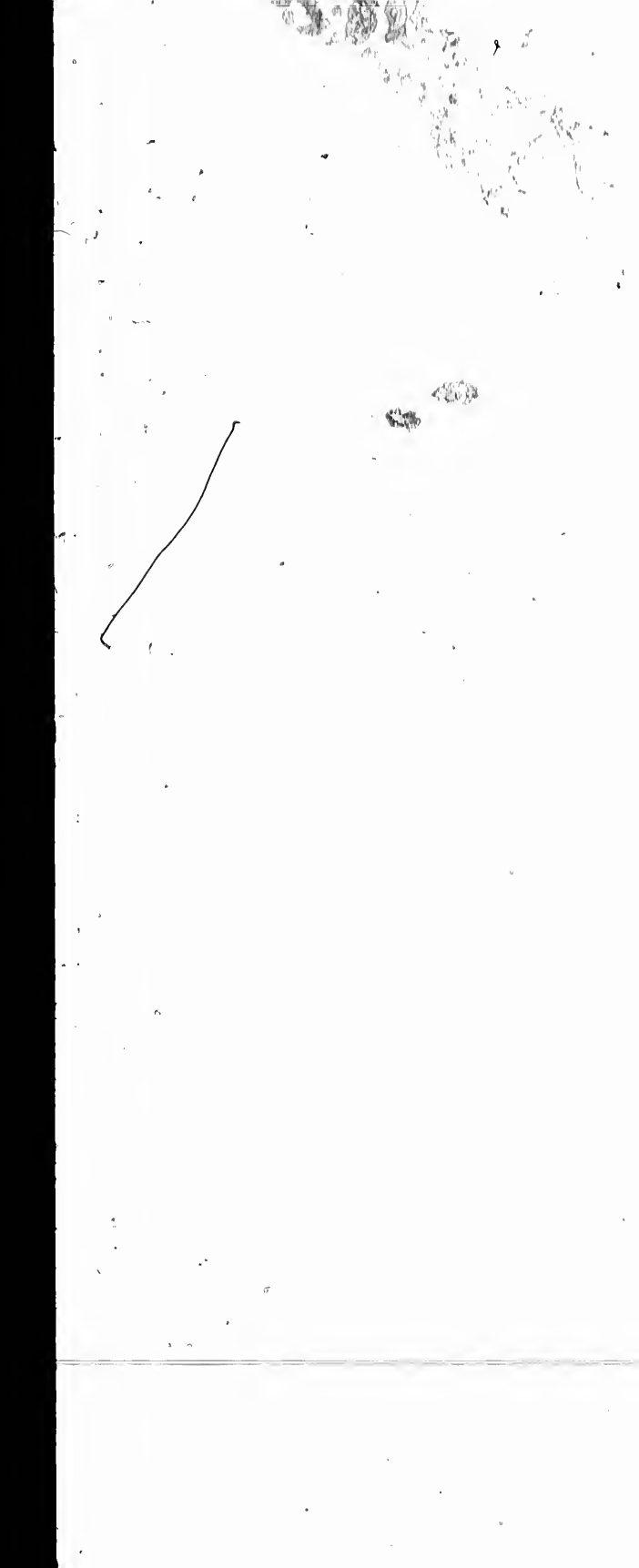
PARTICIPLES.

Present, Being. Past, Been. Perfect, Having been

*Be is often used in the Scriptures and some other books for the present indicative; as, We be true men, for We are.

† The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood. But some say that the future perfect, when used with a conjunction, has shall in all the persons; thus, If I shall have loved, If thou shalt have loved, If he shall have loved, If we, you, or they shall have loved.—See page 22, note 1st.

Thought, unless, except, whether, &c. may be joined to the subjunctive mood, as well as if



Of VERBS.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB TO BE

Am, is, art, wast, are, I was, they were, we are, hast been, has been, we have been, hadst been, he had been, you have been, she has been, we were, they had been.

I shall be, shalt be, we will be, thou wilt be, they shall be, it will be, thou wilt have been, we have been, they will have been, we shall have been, am, it is.

I can be, mayst be, canst be, she may be, you may be, he must be, they should be, mightst be, he should be, it could be, wouldst be, you could be, he may have been, wast.

We may have been, mayst have been, they can have been, I might have been, you should have been, wouldst have been, (if) thou be, we be, he be, thou wert, we were, I be.

Be thou, be, to be, being, to have been, if I be, be ye, been, be, having been, if we be, if they be, to be.

Snow is white; he was a good man; we have been younger; she has been happy; it had been late; we are old; you will be wise; it will be time; if they be thine; be cautious; be heedful youth; we may be rich; they should be virtuous; thou mightst be wiser; they must have been excellent scholars; they might have been powerful.

Of VERBS.

TO BE LOVED.

PASSIVE VOICE

Indicate the Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Am loved | 1. Are loved |
| 2. Art loved | 2. Are loved |
| 3. Is loved | 3. Are loved |

PAST TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Was loved | 1. Were loved |
| 2. Wast loved | 2. Were loved |
| 3. Was loved | 3. Were loved |

PERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Have been loved | 1. Have been loved |
| 2. Hast been loved | 2. Have been loved |
| 3. Has been loved | 3. Have been loved |

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Had been loved | 1. Had been loved |
| 2. Hadst been loved | 2. Had been loved |
| 3. Had been loved | 3. Had been loved |

FUTURE TENSE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will be loved | 1. Shall or will be loved |
| 2. Shalt or wilt be loved | 2. Shall or will be loved |
| 3. Shall or will be loved | 3. Shall or will be loved |

NOTE A *Passive Verb* is formed by putting the *past participles* of any *active verb* after the verb *to be* through all its moods and tenses —

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Shall or will have been loved
2. Shalt or wilt have been loved
3. Shall or will have been loved

PLURAL.

1. Shall or will have been loved
2. Shall or will have been loved
3. Shall or will have been loved

Potential Mood.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

1. May or can be loved
2. Mayst or canst be loved
3. May or can be loved

PLURAL.

1. May or can be loved
2. May or can be loved
3. May or can be loved

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. be loved
2. Mightst be loved
3. Might be loved

PLURAL.

1. Might be loved
2. Might be loved
3. Might be loved

PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. May, &c. have been loved
2. Mayst have been loved
3. May have been loved

PLURAL.

1. May have been loved
2. May have been loved
3. May have been loved

PLUPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

1. Might &c. have been loved
2. Mightst have been loved
3. Might have been loved

PLURAL.

1. Might have been loved
2. Might have been loved
3. Might have been loved

Pres

Pres

* The
 are, the
 A
 they are,
 over the
 he may lo
 thou can
 love; tho
 siles of th

Of VERBS.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

1. If* I be loved
2. If thou be loved
3. If he be loved

PLURAL.

1. -- we be loved
2. If you be loved
3. If they be loved

PAST.

SINGULAR.

1. If I were loved
2. If thou wert loved
3. If he were loved

PLURAL.

1. If we were loved
2. If you were loved
3. If they were loved

Imperative Mood

SINGULAR

2. Be thou loved

PLURAL.

2. Be ye or you loved

Infinitive Mood.

Present, To be loved.

Perfect, To have been loved

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. 'king loved Past. Been loved. Perf. Having been loved

* The pupil may at times be requested to throw out *if* and put *as one, though, whether, or lest* in its place.

After the pupil is expert in going over the tenses of the verb as they are, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but *one*, and go over the verb thus: Present Potential, *I may love; thou mayst love; he may love, &c.*; and then with the next auxiliary, thus: *I can love; thou canst love; he can love, &c.*; and then with *must* thus: *I must love; thou must love; he must love, &c.*; and then with the auxiliaries of the Past Potential, thus: *I might love; thou mightst love, &c.*

Of VERBS.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB PASSIVE.

They are loved; we were loved; thou art loved; it is loved; she was loved; he has been loved; you have been loved; I have been loved; thou hadst been loved; we shall be loved; thou wilt be loved; they will be loved; I shall have been loved; you will have been loved.

He can be loved; thou mayst be loved; she must be loved; they might be loved; ye would be loved; they should be loved; I could be loved; thou canst have been loved; it may have been loved; you might have been loved; if I be loved; *thou wert loved; we be loved; they be loved.—Be thou loved; be ye loved; you be loved.—To be loved; having been loved; to have been loved; being loved.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON VERBS, AND CASES OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

Tie John's shoes; this is Jane's bonnet; ask mamma, he has learned his lessons; she invited him; your father may commend you; he was baptized; the minister baptized him; we should have delivered our message; papa will reprove us; divide the apples; the captain had commanded his soldiers to pursue the enemy; Eliza diverted her brother; a hunter killed a hare; were* I loved; were we good, we should be happy.†

* A Conjunction is frequently to be understood here.
† See Exercises of a different sort, page 22.

Of VERBS.

An *Active* or a *Neuter Verb* may be conjugated through all its moods and tenses, by adding its *Present Participle* to the verb *To be*. This is called the *Progressive form*: because it expresses the continuation of action or state. Thus,—

Present.

I am loving
Thou art loving
He is loving, &c.

Past.

I was loving
Thou wast loving
He was loving, &c.

The *present and Past Indicative* are also conjugated by the assistance of *do*, called the *emphatic form*: Thus,—

Present.

I do love
Thou dost love
He does love, &c.

Past.

I did love
Thou didst love
He did love, &c.

RULE I.

Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, or o, form the third person singular of the Present Indicative, by adding Es: Thus,—

He dress-es, march-es, brush-es, fix-es, go-ca.

RULE II.

Verbs in y, change y into i before the terminations es, est, eth, and ed; but not before ing; y, without a vowel before it, is not changed into i: Thus,—

Pres. Try, triest, tries, or trieth. *Past.* Tried. *Part.* Try-

ing.
Pres. Pray, prayest, prays, or prayeth. *Past.* Prayed.
Part. Praying.

RULE III.

Verbs accented on the last syllable, and verbs of one syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before the terminations est, eth, ed, ing; but never before s; Thus,—

Allot, allottest, allots, alloteth, allotted, allotting.
Blot, blottest, blots, blotteth, blotted, blotting.

PASSIVE.

I; thou art
d; he has
d; I have
oved; we
ved; they
oved; you

be loved;
be loved;
e loved; I
een loved;
ight have
ert loved;
ou loved;
be loved;
ave been

BS, AND
UNS.

s bonnet;
s lessons:
commend
baptized
message;
e apples;
ldiers to
her bro-
* I loved:
y. †

Here.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

A *regular* verb is one that forms its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, *Love, loved, loved*.

An *irregular* verb is one that does not form both its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as,

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Abide	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke R*	awaked
Bear, to bring forth	bore, †bare	born
Bear, to carry	bore, bare	born
Beat	beat	beaten, or beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent R	bent R
Bereave	bereft R	bereft R (K. 130)
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid, for-	bad, bade	bidden
Bind, un-	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred

* Those verbs which are conjugated regularly as well as irregularly are marked with an R.

† Bore is now more used than bare.

* Built, builded, d
 † The o
 he syllab

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Bring	brought	brought
Build, re-	built*	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught R	caught R
Chide	chid	chidden or chid
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave, to adhere	clave R	cleaved
Cleave, to split	clove or cleft	cloven or cleft
Cling	clung	clung
Clothe	clothed	clad R
Come, be-	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew R	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, to venture	durst	dared
Dare, to challenge, is	dared R	dared
Deal	dealt R	dealt R
Dig	dug, or digged	dug or digged
Do, mis- ^{un-†}	did	done
Draw, with-	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk

* *Build, dwell, and several other verbs, have the regular form, builded, dwellled, &c.—See K. No. 133.*

† The compound verbs are conjugated like the simple, by prefixing the syllables appended to them; thus, *Undo, undid, undone.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt R	dwelt R—P. 41 h
Eat	ate*	eaten*
Fall, <i>be-</i>	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee, <i>from a foe</i>	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly, <i>as a bird</i>	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot.
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get, <i>be- for-</i>	got†	got, gotten‡
Gild	gilt R	gilt R
Gird, <i>be- en-</i>	girt R	girt R
Give, <i>für- mis-</i>	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave, <i>en-</i>	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown

* I have excluded *eat* as the Past and Past Participle of this verb, for though sometimes used by Milton and a few others, the use of *ate* does not rest on good authority, and this verb is sufficiently irregular already.

† *Got* and *begot* are often used in the Scriptures for *got* and *begot*.

‡ *Gotten* is nearly obsolete. Its compound *forgotten* is still in good use.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Hang	hung	hung*
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hew, <i>rough</i>	hewed	hewn R
Hide	hid	hidden, or hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold, <i>be, with-</i>	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit R	knit, or knitted
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay, <i>in-</i>	laid	laid
Lead, <i>mis-</i>	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lain, or lied
Load	loaded	laden R
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown R

* Hang, to take away life by hanging, is regular; as, The sabbath was hanged, but the gown was hung up.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Pay, re-	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, <i>or</i> quitted	quit R
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden, <i>or</i> rode
Ring	rang, <i>or</i> rung*	rung
Rise, a-	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn R
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seethe	scethed, <i>or</i> sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set, be-	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape, mis-	shaped	shapen R
Shave	shaved	shaven R
Shear	shore R	shörn
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shone R	shone R

* Where the past might be either *ang* or *ung*, &c. I have given *ang* the preference, which it certainly ought to have.

PRESENT
Sho
Sho
Sho
Shri
Shre
Shu
Sing
Sink
Sit
Slay
Slee
Slide
Slin
Slin
Slit
Smit
Sow
Spea
Spee
Sper
Spill
Spin
Spit

* Or
† Ma
act, for
† Sit

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show*	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank or shrunk	shrunk
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang or sung	sung
Sink	sank or sunk	sunk
Sit	sat †	sitten or sat ‡
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slang or slung	slung
Slink	slank or slunk	slunk
Slit	slit or slitted	slit or slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R
Speak, be-	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend, mis-	spent	spent
Spill	spilt R	spilt R
Spin	span or spun	spun
Spit, be-	spat or spit	spitten or spit ‡

* Or *shew, showed, shewn*—pronounced *shew*, &c. see note next page.

† Many authors use *sate* as the past time of *sit*; but this is improper, for it is apt to be confounded with *sate*, to glut.

‡ *Sitten* and *spitten* are preferable, though obsolete.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE
Split	split	split
Spread, <i>be-</i>	spread	spread
Spring	sprang or sprung	sprung
Stand, <i>with- &c.</i>	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	struck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank or stunk	stunk
Stride, <i>be-</i>	strode or strid	stridden
Strike	stuck	struck, stricken
String	strang or strung	strung
Strive	strove	striven
Strew, * <i>be-</i>	strewed	strewed or
Strow	strowed	strown, strowed
Swear	swore or sware	sworn
Sweat	sweat	sweat
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen R
Swim	swam or swum	swum
Swing	swang or swung	swung
Take, <i>be- &c.</i>	took	taken
Teach, <i>mis-e-</i>	taught	taught
Tear, <i>un-</i>	tore	torn
Tell	told	told

* *Strew* and *strew* are now giving way to *strow* and *strow*, as they are pronounced.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
Think, be-	thought	thought
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought R	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

Defective verbs are those which want some of their moods and tenses.

PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PART.	PRESENT.	PAST.	PAST PART.
Can,	could;	_____	Shall,	should,	_____
May,	might,	_____	Will,	would,	_____
Must,	must,	_____	Wis;	wist,	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____	Wit, or } wot,		_____
	quoth,	_____	Wot,		_____

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Name the Past Tense and Past Participle of

Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring, arise, catch, bereave, am, burst, draw, drink, fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake, grow, have, hear, hide, keep, know, lose, pay, ride, ring, run, shake, seek, sell, see, sit, slay, slide.

PARTICIPLE

ad
ung
l
n
k
g
t
len
k, stricken
g
n
ed or
strowed

n R

as they



④

①

Of ADVERBS.

An *Adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very correctly*.

A LIST OF ADVERBS.

* So, no, not, nay, yea, yes, too, well, up, very, forth, how, why, far, now, then, ill, soon, much, here, there, where, when, whence, thence, still, † more, most, little, less, least, thus, since, ever, never, while, whilst, once, twice, thrice, first, scarcely, quite, rather, again, ago, seldom, often, indeed, exceedingly, already, hither, thither, whither, doubtless, haply, perhaps, enough, daily, always, sometimes, almost, alone, peradventure, backward, forward, upward, downward together, apart, asunder, viz. to and fro, in fine.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs.

The generality of those words that end in *ly* are adverbs of manner or quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where* and *hither*, *thither* and *whither* are all adverbs, except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *oftener*, *of tenest*. Such words as *ashore*, *afoot*, *aground*, &c. are all adverbs.

† When *more* and *most* qualify nouns they are adjectives; but in every other situation they are adverbs.

An adjective with a preposition before it, is by some called an adverb; as, *in general*, *in haste*, *i. e. generally*, *hastily*.—It would be a piece of vexatious refinement to make children, in parsing, call *in general* an adverb, instead of *in*, a prep.—*general*, an adj. having *way* or *sense* understood. That such phrases are convertible into adverbs is not a good reason for calling them so.

There are many words that are sometimes used as adverbs; as, I am *more* afraid than ever—and sometimes as adjectives; as, He has *more* wealth than wisdom—See next page.

Exercises on ADVERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept bitterly. He is here now. She went away yesterday.* They came to-day. They will perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn to† catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They that have enough‡ may soundly sleep. Cain wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or later all must die. You read too little. They talk too much. James acted wisely. How many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily. He speaks fluently. Then were they glad. He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her head awry. The ship was driven ashore. No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you read attentively, the more you will improve.

OBSERVATIONS.

* *To-day, yesterday, and to-morrow*, are always nouns, for they are parts of time; as, *Yesterday* is past, *to-day* is passing, and we may never see *to-morrow*. When these words answer to the question *when*, they are governed by a preposition understood; as, *When will John come home?* (on) *to-morrow*, for he went away (on) *yesterday*.

Much is used 1. as an adverb; as, It is *much* better to give than to receive.

2. as an adjective; as, In *much* wisdom, is *much* grief.

3. as a noun; as, Where *much* is given, *much* is required. In strict propriety, however, *much* can never be a noun, but an adjective; for were the question to be asked, *Much what is given?* it would be necessary to add a noun, and say, where *much grace* is given, *much gratitude* is required.

† *To*, before the infinitive of verbs, is an adverb, according to Johnson, and according to Murray, a preposition. The *two* together may be called the infinitive.

‡ *Enough* (a sufficiency) is here a noun. Its plural—*enoughs*, is applied like *many*, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an adj. like *much*, should perhaps be applied only to things that are weighed or measured.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

A *Preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them; as, He sailed *from* Leith *to* London *in* two days.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS,
TO BE GOT ACCURATELY BY HEART.

About, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Bating, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, ^{p. 51 b.} from. In, into, instead of. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over, out of. Past. Regarding, respecting, round. Since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, towards.* Under, underneath, unto, up, upon. With, within, without.

OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it.—When a preposition does not govern an objective case, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*. But in such phrases as *cast up*, *hold out*, *fall on*, the words *up*, *out*, and *on*, must be considered as a part of the verb, rather than as prepositions or adverbs.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another; thus, *before* is a preposition when it refers to *place*; as, He stood *before* the door; and an *adverb* when it refers to *time*; as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun, as, *Before* the time that Philip, &c.

* *Towards* is a *preposition*, but *toward* is an *adjective*, and means "Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The *Inseparable* Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation of them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *conveys* to him? No: he must first be told that *con* signifies to come, and then CON, *together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *conveys* means to come or call together?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes; such as adverbs of *negation*, *affirmation*, &c.—prepositions into *separable* and *inseparable*—and conjunctions into seven classes besides the two mentioned next page.—Such a classification has been omitted here, because its utility is questionable.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a word which joins words and sentences together; as, You *and* I must go to Leith: *but* Peter may stay at home.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative—Also, and, because, both, for,* if, since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive—Although, as, as well as, but, either, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, so, than, though, unless, whether, yet.

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor reap; which have neither store-house nor barn; and God feedeth them. You are happy, because you are good.

OBSERVATIONS.

* When *for* can be turned into *because*, it is a conjunction.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dictionary, are in many Grammars marked as conjunctions; such as, *Albeit, else, moreover, likewise, otherwise, nevertheless, then, therefore, wherefore*. Whether they be called adverbs or conjunctions, it signifies but little.

But in some cases is an adverb; as, "We are *but* (only) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as prepositions or adverbs in another place; as, *Since* (conj.) we must part, let us do it peaceably; I have not seen him *since* (prep.) that time; Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.)?

† As many distinctions, however proper in themselves, may prove more hurtful than useful, they should not be made till the learner be perfectly acquainted with the more obvious facts.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An *interjection* is a word which expresses some emotion of the speaker; as, *Oh*, what a sight is here! *Well done!*

A LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! alas! alack! away! aha! begone!
hark! ho! ha! he! hail! halloo! hum! hush!
huzza! hist! hey-day! lo! O! O strange!
O brave! pshaw! see! well-a-day! &c.

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING ERRORS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I saw a boy which is blind.* | We was not there.† |
| I saw a flock of goboes. | I loves him. |
| This is the horse who was lōst. | He love me. |
| This is the hat whom I wear. | Thou have been busy. |
| John is here; she is a good boy. | He dare not speak |
| The hen lays his eggs. | She need not do it. |
| Jane is here, he reads well. | Was you there? |
| I saw two mouses.) | You was not there. |
| The dog follows her master. | We was sorry for it. |
| This two horses eat hay. | Thou might not go. |
| John met three mans. | He dost not learn. |
| We saw two child. | If I does that. |
| He has but one teeth. | Thou may do it. |
| The well is ten foot deep. | You was never there. |
| Look at the oxes.‡ | The book were lost. |
| This horse will let me ride on her. | Thou will better stop. |
| I can stay this two hours. | The horses was sold. |
| I have two pen-knives. | The boys was reading |
| My lady has got his fan. | I teaches him grammar |
| Two pair of ladies's gloves. | He are not attentive to it. |
| Henry the Eight had six wifes. | Thou shall not go out. |
| I saw the man which sings. | If I bees not at home. |
| We saw an ass who brayed at us. | Thou can do nothing for |
| They will stay this two days. | John need not go. [me |

* These exercises will at once amuse and improve the pupil.—See *Syntax*, Rule 14 and 15.—† *Syntax*, Rule 1.

ON PARSING.

Having the Exercises on Parsing* and Syntax in one volume with the Grammar is a convenience so exceedingly great, that it must be obvious. The following set of exercises on Parsing are arranged on a plan new and important.

All the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a whole page of exercises, and, where very important, of two. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged, to be used thus:—

1. After the pupil has got the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the nouns *only*. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination in distinguishing the nouns from the other words.†

2. After getting the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the *adjectives* from the other words, and telling *why* they are adjectives.

3. After getting all the *pronouns* very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.

4. Then the *verb*, without telling what *sort*, or what *number*, or *person*, or *tense*, for several weeks, or longer, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.

5. Then the definition of an *adverb*; after which, exercise him *orally* with many short sentences containing *adverbs*, and then on those in the book.

* *Parts* should be pronounced *parce*, and not *part*.—See Key, p. 71.

† Those accustomed to use Mr. Murray's lessons in parsing, will perhaps think the following too difficult; let such, however, reflect that Mr. Murray's are too easy; for when no other words are introduced than an *article* and a *noun*, no exercise is given to the pupil's judgement at all; for in every sentence he finds only an *article* and a *noun*; and in the next set, only an *article*, an *adjective*, and a *noun*, and so on.—There is no room for discrimination here, and yet discrimination is the very thing he should be taught.

6 Get all the prepositions by heart, for it is impossible to give such a definition of a preposition as will lead a child to distinguish it with certainty from every other sort of word.

7 Get all the conjunctions by heart. They have been alphabetically arranged, like the prepositions, to facilitate the committing of them to memory.

8 After this, the pupil, if very young, may go over all the exercises, by parsing every word in the most simple manner, viz. by saying, such a word—a *noun, singular*, without telling its *gender and case*—such a word, a *verb*, without telling its *nature, number, person, tense and mood*.

9. In the next and last course, he should go over the exercises, and tell every thing about *nouns and verbs, &c.* as shown in the example below.

In the Exercises on Parsing, the sentences on every page are numbered by small figures, to enable the reader to find out any sentence in the Key which he may wish to consult.

The small letters refer to the Nos. For example, *p.* in the first sentence of No. 8. directs the learner to turn to No. *p.* page 74, and remark that it says, "The verb *to be* or *to have* is often understood;" intimating to him by this reference, that *to be* is understood after *was* in the first sentence of No. 8.

O how stupendous was the power,
That raised me with a word!
And every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

O, an interjection—*how*, an adverb—*stupendous*, an adjective in the positive degree, compared by more and most, as, *stupendous*, more stupendous, most stupendous—*was*, a verb, neuter, third person singular, past indicative, (*agreeing with its nominative *power*, here put after it)—*the*, an article, the definite—*power*, a noun, singular, neuter, the nominative—*That*, a relative pronoun, singular, neuter, the nominative, here used for *which*; its antecedent is *power*—*raised*, a verb, active, third person singular, past indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *that*)—*me*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the objective, (governed by *raised*)—*with*, a preposition—*a*, an article, the indefinite—*word*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (governed by *with*)—*And*, a conjunction—*every*, a distributive pronoun—*day*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (because the *reposit through or during* is understood)—*and*, and *every*, as before—*hour*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective (because *day* was in it, and conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns, &c.)—*I*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine or feminine, the nominative—*lean*, a verb, neuter, first person singular, present indicative—*upon*, a preposition—*the*, an article, the definite—*Lord*, a noun, singular, masculine, the objective, (governed by *upon*.)

* Scan the words within the / till the pupil gets the rules of Syn. 25.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

A few easy sentences chiefly intended as an Exercise on the Active Verb; but to be previously used as an Exercise on Nouns and Adjectives.

No. a.

A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man^h happy.¹ Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity² to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings³. Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it³. Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years⁴. A good conscience fears nothing⁵. Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise⁶. Dissimulation degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt⁷.

If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no control upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery⁸. Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; it instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turn them honourably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life⁹. Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness¹⁰. Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life¹¹.

¹ Supply *teaches us*, as a reference to No. 7 intimates.—See 57 in the preceding page.—See Key page 75. &c.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb.—Continued.
No. c.

There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude: it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. The mind should be stored with knowledge, and cultivated with care.

... was obtained for him from the king. ... the mind ... of the ... the tyrant was loaded with ... yet he would not ...

... afflictions of ... weight ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

... the ... of the ...

EXERCISES IN PARSING

Difficult spots of verbs in the imperative - Continued.

No. 2.

Let all your thoughts, words, and actions, be tinged with humility, modesty, and candour. Let no wishes for an earthly cure to all the wounds the world has inflicted, divert your mind from intercourse with men to intercourse with his Creator.

Let not speech make you lay aside books; the crowns of the world are nothing but baubles of Heaven. Let reason be the enterprise, and counsel be the way. Hear and read her lesson.

You need not hear her weep. I perceive her weep. I dare not see you. You shall see him.

What you will walk in the way of duty, and discharge of his duty.

Alas! how often we are misled by the world, the flesh, and the devil.

He who is willing to receive his reward, must be willing to give.

He who is willing to be a child, must be willing to be a servant.

He who is willing to be a soldier, must be willing to be a martyr.

He who is willing to be a king, must be willing to be a slave.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The nominative, though generally placed *before* the verb, is often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence begins with *here, there, &c.* or when *if* or *though* is understood; and when a *question* is asked.

No. c.

Among the many enemies of friendship may be reckoned suspicion and disgust. Among the great blessings and wonders of the creation, may be classed the regularities of times and seasons. Then were they in great fear. Here stands the oak. And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning. Then shalt thou see clearly. Where is thy brother? Is he at home?

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. Were he at leisure, I would wait upon him. Had he been more prudent, he would have been more fortunate. Were they wise, they would read the Scriptures daily. I would give more to the poor, were I able. Could we survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we should often find them peopled with the victims of intemperance, sensuality, indolence and sloth. Were he to see it, I would not believe it, because he told a lie before. Gaming is a vice pregnant with every evil; and to it are often sacrificed wealth, happiness and every thing virtuous and valuable. Is not industry the road to wealth, and virtue to happiness?

EXERCISES IN PARING.

The infinitive, or part of a sentence, being equal to a noun, is often the nominative to a verb.

No. 15.

To be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, from a fear of the censure of the world, marks a feeble and imperfect character.

To endure misfortune with resignation, and bear it with fortitude, is the striking characteristic of a great mind. To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow-creatures, in a degree, to partake of their good fortune; but to repine at their prosperity, is one of the most despicable traits of a narrow mind.

To be ever active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. To satisfy all his demands, is the way to make your child truly miserable. To practise virtue is the sure way to love it. To be at once merry and malicious, is the sign of a corrupt heart and a weak understanding. To bear adversity well is difficult, but to be temperate in prosperity is the height of wisdom. To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way, almost every day of our lives. To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence.

* When neither the subject nor the object is expressed, the verb, like a noun, is the nominative that is the subject of the sentence. Thus, in the sentence, "To be a man of merit," when the infinitive "to be a man of merit" is in the nominative, "to be a man of merit" is the subject of the sentence, and "is" is the verb.

† The or other infinitives require a verb in the plural. See also Syntax R. 18, h.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb. When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and governed either by the verb that comes after it, or by a preposition.

No. 5.

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated by the relief which it can bring us in the time of our greatest need. The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil woven by the hand of mercy. The chief misfortunes that befall us in life, can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed. Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards lead you with dishonour to true charity is not a meteor which occasionally glances, but a luminary which in its orderly and regular course dispenses a benignant influence. We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have picked. Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little. Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker to others, and to ourselves. True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct, in the same manner as a living tree, which pervades the most distant branches.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

When the antecedent and relative are both in the nominative, the relative is the nominative to the verb *with* it and the antecedent is generally the nominative to the second verb.

No. 1.

He who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit. He that does good for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the last. He that is the abettor of a bad action, is equally guilty with him that commits it. He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies. The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence, enables us to support the most severe misfortunes. That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable. Those, and those only, who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, can comprehend its beauties. An error that proceeds from any good principle, leaves no room for repentance. Those who raise envy will easily incur censure. He who is stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy; he only who is active and industrious, can experience real pleasure. That man who is neither elated by success nor dejected by disappointment, who is not influenced by any change of circumstances, to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

What is equal to *that which*—or *the thing which*—and represents *two cases*;—sometimes *two nominatives*;—sometimes *two objectives*;—sometimes a *nominative* and an *objective*,—and sometimes an *objective* and a *nominative*. Sometimes it is an *adjective*.

No. 1.

Regard the quality rather than the quantity of what you read¹. If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done²—to-day, we overcharge the to-morrow with a burden which belongs not to it³. Choose what is most fit: custom will make it the most agreeable⁴. Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess, and to turn their eyes on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties⁵.

What cannot be avoided or prevented, must be endured. Be attentive to what you are about, and take pains to do it well⁶. What you do not hear to-day, you will not sell to-morrow. Mark Anthony, when under adverse circumstances, made this interesting remark, "I have lost all, except what I gave away." Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he utters⁷.

By what means shall I obtain wisdom?
 By what? a grace was darted on his brow?

¹ What has been said generally in grammar is an adjective, like many in the history of Greece. ² What is the meaning of the word? ³ What is the meaning of the word? ⁴ What is the meaning of the word? ⁵ What is the meaning of the word? ⁶ What is the meaning of the word? ⁷ What is the meaning of the word?

EXERCISES IN PARSING

The compound relatives, *whoever* and *whosoever*—are equal to *he who*.

Whatever and *whichever* are equal to *the thing which*,—and represent two cases like *what*, as on the preceding page.—See page 16, the 2d and 3d.

No. 6.

Whatever gives pain to others, deserves the same of pleasure. Whoever lives in an habitual sense of the divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper. Whatsoever is set before you, aspire after perfection in whatever state of life you choose. Whoever is not content in poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the fault is not in the thing, but in the mind. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.

By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind. Whatever delight, or whatever solace is granted by the celestials to soften our fatigues—in thy presence, O Health, thou parent of happiness! all these joys spread out and flourish. Whatever your situation in life may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the cultivation of virtuous dispositions and habits. Whoever be the master, in what it is always best to overlook. In what it is no circumstances whatever.

The compound relative *whosoever* is used only in the singular, and is equal to *he who*. *Whoever* is used in the singular and plural, and is equal to *he who* or *they who*. *Who* is used in the singular and plural, and is equal to *he who* or *they who*. *Whom* is used in the singular and plural, and is equal to *he whom* or *they whom*. *Whom* is used in the singular and plural, and is equal to *he whom* or *they whom*. *Whom* is used in the singular and plural, and is equal to *he whom* or *they whom*.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Do, did and *have* are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and have auxiliaries like the verb *to love*.

No. 1.

He who does not perform what he has promised is a traitor to his friend¹. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue². Examples do not authorize a fault³. If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise⁴. The butler did not remember Joseph⁵. You did not get enough of time to prepare your lessons⁶. Did you see my book⁷? Do you go to-morrow⁸? I do not think it proper to play too long⁹. Did he deceive you¹⁰? He did deceive me¹¹. I do not hate my enemies¹². Wisdom does not make a man proud¹³.

Principal.—He who does the most good, has the most pleasure¹⁴. Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever you can to alleviate them¹⁵. If ye do these things, ye shall never fall¹⁶. If thou canst do anything, show compassion on us, and help us¹⁷. He did his work well¹⁸. Did he do his work well¹⁹? Did you do what I requested you to do²⁰? Decent betrays a littleness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to overcome failings²¹.

We need no brand²².

1. He who does not perform what he has promised is a traitor to his friend. 2. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue. 3. Examples do not authorize a fault. 4. If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise. 5. The butler did not remember Joseph. 6. You did not get enough of time to prepare your lessons. 7. Did you see my book? 8. Do you go to-morrow? 9. I do not think it proper to play too long. 10. Did he deceive you? 11. He did deceive me. 12. I do not hate my enemies. 13. Wisdom does not make a man proud. 14. He who does the most good, has the most pleasure. 15. Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever you can to alleviate them. 16. If ye do these things, ye shall never fall. 17. If thou canst do anything, show compassion on us, and help us. 18. He did his work well. 19. Did he do his work well? 20. Did you do what I requested you to do? 21. Decent betrays a littleness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to overcome failings. 22. We need no brand.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. Active and neuter verbs are often conjugated with their *present participle*, joined to the verb *to be*.^a
2. A noun is always understood, when not expressed, after adjectives and adjective pronouns; such as, *few, many, this, that, all, every, each, either*.—See p. 14, under *they, these*.

No. 7.

1. While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read¹. He was delivering his speech when I left the house². They have been writing on botany³. He might have been rising to eminence⁴. I have been writing a letter, and I am just going to send it away⁵. She was walking by herself when I met her⁶. We are perishing with hunger: I am willing therefore to surrender⁷. We should always be learning⁸. A good man is always studying to be better⁹. We were hearing a sermon yesterday¹⁰.

2. These only are truly good, who are really good¹¹. Few set a proper value on their time¹². Those who despise the admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy brings upon them¹³. Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to truth is of the greatest importance¹⁴. Love no interests but those of truth and virtue¹⁵. Such as are diligent will be rewarded¹⁶. I saw a thousand¹⁷. Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst¹⁸. Some are naturally kind; and some bold and active; but all are not alike¹⁹.

^a Many words hold together with the participle.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

The *Past Participle* has uniformly either a relative or personal pronoun, with some part of the verb *to be* understood before it.

No. 6.

Make the study of the sacred Scriptures your daily practice and concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the real oracles of Heaven, and the dictates of that spirit that cannot lie. Knowledge softened with complacency and good-breeding will make a man beloved and admired. Gratitude and thanks are the best returns which children can make to their parents for the numberless obligations conferred on them. Precepts have little influence when not enforced by example. He is of all human beings the happiest, who has a conscience untainted by guilt, and a mind so well regulated as to be able to accommodate itself to whatever the wisdom of Heaven shall think fit to ordain. Mere external beauty of little estimation; and deformity, when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities, does not preclude our respect and approbation. True honour, as defined by God, is the concurrent approbation of good men. Modesty seldom resides in a breast not enriched with nobler virtues.

* It is often difficult to supply the relative of the verb to be. An adverb is often understood. The relative and the particle must sometimes what part of it is, and what shall be put in its place. It is necessary, should be supplied.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

On the past participle—continued from last page.

No. 6.

An elevated genius, employed in little things, appears like the sun in his evening declination; he relinques his splendour, but retains his magnitude; and pleases more though he dazzles less. Economy, prudence and temperately conducted, is the safeguard of every virtue; and is, in a particular manner, favourable to exercises of benevolence.

The brave young lady, who died on her birth-day, in her useless years, deprived of all that every man, save innocents and Heaven,

She, who has been so much praised, old

And pass'd her life in such a manner

By such a way, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

But more by this, she's now attending Heaven

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EXERCISES IN PARSING

Supply all the words that are understood. The *verb* *to be*, or *to have*, is often understood.—Not so, that is understood after *and* and *or*, is frequently the cause of error.

Disdain even the appearance of talent nor allow even the image of deceit to enter in your mind. Those who are of a fortitude of mind, seem to be the least affected by accident. They lost their mother when very young. Of all my acquaintances, none have been so much afflicted and unalloyed as those who

For once upon a time, the troubled
The troubled
Came to me, "Do not think, how
Lies, is with me into this
And in the end of the world
For contemplation he, and yellow

the creature of
mutable; not local
mind; not a
fading truth; but dependent on
the guide of all power

EXERCISES, IN PARSING.

1. The objective generally comes *after* the verb that governs it; but when a *relative*, and in some other cases, it comes *before* it.
2. When two objectives follow a verb, the *thing* is governed by the *verb*, and the *person* by a *preposition* understood.

No. 7.

1. Me ye have bereaved of my children.
 Them that honour me I will honour¹. Him
 whom ye ignorantly worship, declare I unto
 you². Them that were entering in ye hin-
 dered³. Me he restored to mine⁴ office, and
 him he hanged⁵. Those who have laboured
 to make us wise and good, are the persons
 whom we ought particularly to love and
 respect⁶. The cultivation of taste is recom-
 mended by the happy effects which it natur-
 ally tends to produce on human life⁷. These
 curiosities we have imported from China⁸.

2. And he gave him tithes of all⁹. Who
 gave thee this authority¹⁰? Ye gave me
 meat¹¹. He gave them bread from heaven¹².
 Give me understanding¹³. Give me thine¹⁴
 heart¹⁵. † Friend, lend me three loaves¹⁶.
 Sell me thy birth-right¹⁷. Sell me meat for
 money¹⁸. I will send you corn¹⁹. Tell me
 thy name²⁰. He taught me grammar²¹. If
 thy brother shall trespass against thee, go
 and tell him his fault between thee and him
 alone²². Bring me a candle²³. Get him a
 pen²⁴. Write him a letter²⁵. Tell me noth-
 ing but the truth²⁶.

¹ Me, a possessive pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb have. ² Me, a possessive pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb declare. ³ Them, a relative pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb were entering. ⁴ Mine, a possessive pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb restored. ⁵ Him, a relative pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb hanged. ⁶ Whom, a relative pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb ought. ⁷ Taste, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb cultivation. ⁸ These, a demonstrative pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb imported. ⁹ All, a pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb gave. ¹⁰ Authority, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb gave. ¹¹ Meat, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb gave. ¹² Bread, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb gave. ¹³ Understanding, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Give. ¹⁴ Thine, a possessive pronoun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Give. ¹⁵ Heart, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Give. ¹⁶ Friend, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb lend. ¹⁷ Birth-right, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Sell. ¹⁸ Money, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Sell. ¹⁹ Corn, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb send. ²⁰ Name, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Tell. ²¹ Grammar, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb taught. ²² Alone, an adverb, used here as an object, and governed by the verb tell. ²³ Candle, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Bring. ²⁴ Pen, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Get. ²⁵ Letter, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Write. ²⁶ Truth, a noun, used here as an object, and governed by the verb Tell.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

1. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*, and sometimes join an *adjective* to their new-made *noun*.
 2. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *adverb*.
 3. Though the *adjective* generally comes *before* the *noun*, it is sometimes placed *after* it.
- No. 1.
- And where He vital breathes there must be joy.
 — Who shall attempt with wand'ring feet
 The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss,
 And through the palpable obscure find out
 His uncouth way, or spread his airy flight,
 Upborne with undefatigable wings,
 Over the vast ABBYSS, ere he arrive
 The happy isle? — *Paradise Lost*, b. 1. 404.
4. Thus Adam his illustrious guest brought:
 And thus the god-like angel answer'd mild:
 The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
 And fortune smil'd *deceitful* on her birth.
 When even at last the solemn hour shall come,
 To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
 I cheerful will obey; there, with new powers,
 Will sing wonders sing.
 The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
 The illumin'd mountain. — *Grass* sinks the
 line a perfect calm. — *(breeze)*
 Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled
 Precipitate the leath'd above of man.
 5. But I lose myself in him, — in light *ineffable*.
 — Pure serenity a space
 Adduces thought and contemplation *still*.

* The noun often very improperly will be used as an adjective. It should be "He arrives at the *dark* abyss." And again, "How he had been all circumspection," for "all circumspectively."

† After this, the preface, with many other parts of the Grammar, may be used as additional exercises on parsing.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound.

A simple sentence contains but one subject and one finite verb; as, *Life is short.*

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions; as, *Time is short, but eternity is long.*

A phrase is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming any thing; as, *In truth;* *with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence are the *subject*, (or *nominative*), the *attribute*, (or *predicate*), the *verb*, and the *object*.

The *subject* is the thing chiefly spoken of; the *attribute* is the thing affirmed or denied; and the *object* is the thing affected by such action.

A sentence is a complete thought, and is distinguished from a phrase by its independence. A phrase is a part of a sentence, and is distinguished from a word by its being composed of more than one word.

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RUL. I.—A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as,—Thou readest; He reads; We read.

EXERCISES.

I loves reading. *and* A soft answer turn away wrath. We is but of yesterday and knoweth nothings. Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil. The days of man are but as grass. All things is naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do. All things was created by him. In him we live and move. Frequent commission of crimes harden his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners is insupportable. The pyramids of Egypt has stood more than three thousand years. The number of our days are with thee. A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience now and then interrupt his pleasures and whisper to him that he once had better thoughts. There is more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons. Not one of those whom thou seest clothed in purple are happy. There is two or three of us who have seen the work.

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Rule II.—An active verb governs the objective case; as,—We love him; He loves us.*

EXERCISES.

He loves us. He and they we know, but who art thou? She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Ye only have I know. Let them and the battle try. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not who am innocent.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing he turned pale. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man whom he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons whom we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

I Repenting him of his design, it will be very difficult, to his conduct with the principles he professes. Goplike was away into the land of Judah.

I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratulates with some by traducing others.

* The participle, being a part of the verb, governs the same case.

† Note. When the objective is a relative, it comes before the verb that governs it. (Mr. Murray's 4th rule is unnecessary.—See No. 10: p. 21.)

‡ Note I.—Neutral verbs do not admit of an objective. Thus, he is, thus, depending aim of his design, should be, depending of his design.

§ Note II.—Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them; thus, I must premise with three circumstances, should be, I must premise three circumstances.

RULE III.—*Prepositions govern the objective case; as, —To whom much is given, of him much shall be required.*

EXERCISES.

To ^{me} who will you give that pen? Will you go with ^{me} ~~it~~? Without ^{me} ~~it~~ ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due. With ^{whom} do you live? Great friendship subsists between he and ~~it~~. He can do nothing of himself. They willingly, and of themselves, endeavoured to make up the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company. Who do you speak ~~to~~ ^{of}? Who did they ride with ~~it~~? Who dost thou serve under? Flattery can hurt none, but those who it is agreeable to. It is not ~~it~~ ^{they} thou art engaged with. It was ~~not~~ ^{not} he that they ever so angry with ~~it~~ ^{him}. Who didst thou receive that intelligence from? The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode during our journey. Does that ~~he~~ ^{he} know who he speaks to? I hope it is not ~~it~~ ^{it} thou art displeas'd with.

† He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.

* **RULE I.**—*The preposition should be placed immediately before its relative which it governs; as, To whom do you speak?*
 The preposition is often separated from the relative; but though this is generally allowable in familiar conversation, yet, in a literary composition, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.

† **RULE II.**—*It is elegant to connect two prepositions, or one and an adverb, with the same verb; for example, They were refused entrance here, and forcibly driven from the house; should be, They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it.—I ween so, and counsel him; should be, I ween so and counsel him.*

RULE IV.—*Two or more singular nouns coupled with AND, require a verb and pronoun in the plural; as,—James and John are good boys; for they are busy.**

Two or more singular nouns separated by OR, or NOR, require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—James or John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato were the most eminent philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor meet together. Life and death is in the power of the tongue. The time and place for the conference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices. John and I reads better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than the petticoated philosophers. It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

*And is the only conjunction that combines the agency of two or more who has; for, as well as, never does that; but merely states a sort of comparison; thus "Cicero, as well as Cato, was eloquent." With is sometimes used for and.—See Miscellaneous Observations, p. 141 & 142.

†Or but are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

RULE V.—*Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs; as,—Do good and seek peace. Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,—He and I are happy.*

EXERCISES.

He reads and writes well. He or we must go. Neither he nor her can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attend to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bringest me into judgement with thee? You and he enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and so accidentally, mark a base mind. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them go astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. She was proud though now humble. He is not rich but respectable. Our season of improvement is here and whether used or not will soon pass away.

*After some forms of the verb must be understood.
 Conjunctions frequently couple different moods and tenses of verbs; but in these instances the copulative is generally suppressed; as, He may read, and he will not attend.
 The copulative is generally retained, even in the same mood and tense, when the sentence is stated with and, not, or though, but, or so that.*

RULE VI.—*One verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as,—Forget not to do good.**
To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs, bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, have, and know.†

EXERCISES.

Strive ^{to} learn. They obliged him ^{to} do it. Newton did not wish obtrude his discoveries on the public. His penetration and diligence seemed ^{to} vie with each other. Milton cannot be said have contrived the structure of an epic poem. Endeavouring ^{to} persuade. We ought ^{to} forgive injuries.

They need not ^{to} call upon her. I dare not ^{to} proceed so hastily. I have seen some young persons ^{to} conduct themselves very discreetly. He bade me ^{to} go home. It is the difference of their conduct which makes us ^{to} approve the one, and ^{to} reject the other. We heard the thunder ^{to} roll. It is a great support ^{to} virtue, when we see a good ^{to} maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and ^{to} cordially forgive its oppressors. Let me ^{to} do that. I bid my servant ^{to} do this, and he doeth it. I need not ^{to} solicit him to do a kind office.

* The infinitive mood is frequently governed by nouns and other words, as, They have a desire to learn: *Worthy to be loved.* *Fit to be imitated.* In this manner.

† *To* is generally used after the names of those verbs, except *let* and *bid*, as, *He was made to believe it.* *He was made to go.* and sometimes after the active in the past tense, especially when the principal verb; as, *I had to walk all the way.*—See p. 61, b.

The infinitive is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as, *To proceed.* *To surprise the truth.* *Love to be true.*

RULE VII.—When two nouns come together signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case; as,—John's book; on eagle's wings; his heart.

When two nouns come together signifying the same thing, they agree in case; as, Cicero the orator; The city Edinburgh.

EXERCISES.

Pompey's pillar. Virtues reward. A man's manner's frequently influence his fortune. Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord. A mother's tenderness and a father's care are nature's gifts for man's advantage. Helen's beauty was the cause of Troy's destruction. Wisdom's precepts are the good man's delight. Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus' feet. Moses' rod. Herodias' sake. Righteousness' sake. For conscience' sake. And they were all baptized of him in the river Jordan.

* **RULE.**—When several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe with *s* is omitted in the last, and understood in the rest, as, Jane and Lucy's book.

When emphasis intervenes, the form of the possessive should be annexed to each; as, This gained the king's as well as the people's approbation. To prevent too much of the hissing sound, the *s* after the apostrophe is generally omitted when the first noun has an *s* in each of its two last syllables, and the second noun begins with *s*, as, Righteousness' sake, For conscience' sake, Francis' sake.

It has lately become common when the nominative singular ends in *s*, or *ss*, to form the possessive by omitting the *s* after the apostrophe, as, James' book, Miss' shoes, instead of James's book, Miss's shoes. This is improper. Put these phrases into questions, and then they will appear ridiculous. Is this book James'? Are these shoes Miss'? Nor are they less ridiculous without the interrogatory form; as, This book is James' book.—K. 125-6-7.

We sometimes use *of* instead of the apostrophe and *s*, thus we say, The wisdom of Socrates, rather than Socrates's wisdom. In these instances we use the *of* and the possessive termination too; as, The discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's, that is, one of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries. A picture of my friend, means a portrait of him: But a picture of my friend's means a portrait of some other person, and that it belongs to my friend.

As precedes rules for the formation of the possessive case, in all other

RULE VIII.—When a noun of multitude conveys unity of person, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as, *The multitude was large.* When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as,—*My people do not consider they have not known me.*

EXERCISES.

The meeting was well attended. The people had no opinion of ^{the} own. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy ^{it} self bread. The people was very numerous. The council was not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleece, ^{is} or ought to be, the object of the shepherd's care. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament was dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted. The committee was divided in its sentiments. The army was marching to Cadiz. Some people are busy, and yet does very little. Never were any nation so infatuated. But this people who know not the law are cursed.

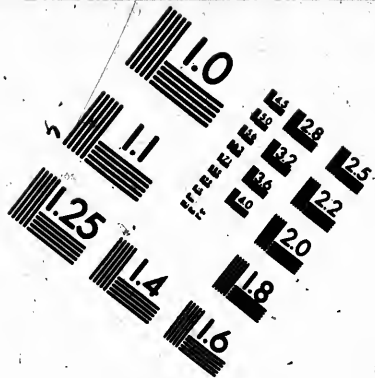
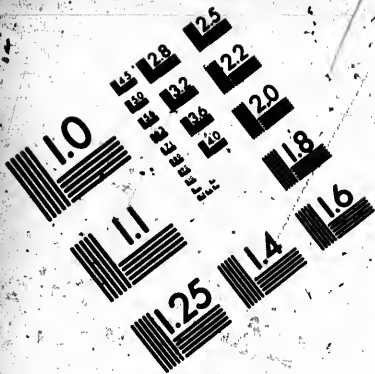
When any example can be given, I shall merely mention a few correct examples for the pupil's imitation; thus, I left the parcel at Smith's the bookseller; the Lord Mayor of London's authority; For David thy father's sake; He took refuge at the governor's the king's representative; Whose glory did he emulate? He imitated Caesar's, the greatest general of antiquity. — He had more order rule all also rule all.



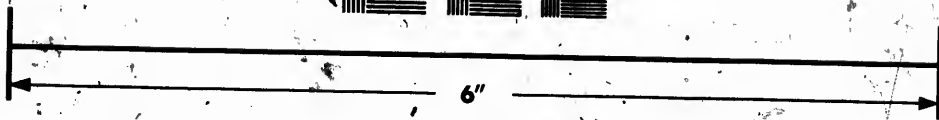
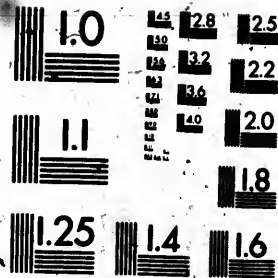








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RULE IX.—*The verb TO BE should have the same case after it that it has before it; as, I am he; I took it to be him.**

EXERCISES.

It was me who wrote the letter. Be not afraid, it is me. It was not me. It was him who got the first prize. I am sure it was not us that did it. It was them who gave us all this trouble. I would not act the same part again, if I were him. He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are them which testify of me.

I saw one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It might have been him. It is impossible to be them. It was either him or his brother that gained the first prize.

* When the verb to be is understood, it has the same case after it that it has before it; as, He seems the leader of a party; I supposed him a man of learning;—that is, to be the leader, &c.; to be a man, &c. Part of a sentence is sometimes the nominative both before and after the verb to be; as, He marries you. "Be master of thy anger."

The verb to be is often followed by an appositive.—See No. 2. Some verbs which signify naming, and some noster verbs, have a nominative after them; as, He shall be called John; He became the slave of irregular passions. Stephen did a martyr for the Christian religion.

Some noster verbs admit an objective after them; as, John was first called apostle, when he was promised that, that he was called there.

RULE X.—*Sentences that imply contingency and futurity require the subjunctive mood:* as,—*If he be alone, give him the letter.**
When contingency and futurity are not both implied, the indicative ought to be used; as,
If he speaks as he thinks, he may safely be trusted.

EXERCISES.

If a man smites his servant, and he die, he shall surely be put to death. If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind. Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If thou be Christ, save thyself and us. If he does promise, he will certainly perform. Oh! that his heart was tender. As the governess were present, the children behaved properly. Though he falls he shall not be utterly cast down.

1. Despise not any condition, lest it happens to be thy own. Let him that is sanguine, take heed lest he miscarry. Take care that thou break not any of the established rules.

2. If he is but discreet he will succeed. If he be but in health, I am content. If he does but ultimate his desires, it will produce obedience.

* The exercise may all be extracted by the rule at the end of the page.
 1. **RULE I.**—*Lest and that connected to a command require the subjunctive mood;* as,—*Lest thou sleep, lest thou come to poverty.* Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob either good or bad.
 2. **RULE II.**—*Lest and that following a wish, futurity is denoted, require the subjunctive mood;* as, *If he do but touch the hills, they shall melt.* But when futurity is not expressed, the indicative ought to be used. In the subjunctive the auxiliaries shall, should, &c. are generally to be denoted; as, *Though he fall, I care though he should fall.* *God's repentance compasses his mind, i. e. until repentance shall compass.*—K. 233

RULE XL.—Some Conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions; thus,

<i>Neither</i> requires <i>Nor</i> after it; as, <i>Neither</i> he <i>nor</i> his brother was in.		
<i>Though</i>	<i>Yet</i>	<i>Though</i> he was rich, <i>yet</i> for our sakes, &c.
<i>Whether</i>	<i>Or</i>	<i>Whether</i> he will do it <i>or</i> not, I cannot tell.
<i>Either</i>	<i>Or</i> ^d	<i>Either</i> she <i>or</i> her sister must go.
<i>As</i>	<i>As</i>	Mine is <i>as</i> good <i>as</i> yours.
<i>As</i>	<i>So</i>	<i>As</i> the stars <i>as</i> shall thy seed be, <i>so</i> the one dieth, <i>so</i> dieth the other.
<i>So</i> †	<i>As</i>	He is not <i>so</i> wise <i>as</i> his brother. To see thy glory <i>so</i> <i>as</i> I have seen it, &c.
<i>So</i>	<i>That</i>	I am <i>so</i> weak <i>that</i> I cannot walk.

EXERCISES.

It is neither cold or hot. It is so clear ^{that} I need not explain it. The relations are so uncertain, ^{as} that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally deserving as the other. I must be so candid to own that I have been mistaken. ^{neither} He would not do it himself, nor let me do it. He was so angry as he could not speak. ^{so} So as thy days, so shall thy strength be. ^{either} Though he slay me, ^{so} will I trust in him. He must go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure ^{as} cannot admit of change. He is not so eminent, and so much esteemed as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one dieth ^{as} as the other. ^{as} As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. His raiment was so white as snow.

* The poets frequently use *Or*—*or*, for *Either*—*or*; and *Nor*—*nor* for *Neither*—*nor*.—In prose *nor* is often used for *neither*.—*As*. The *as* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed.

† *Or* does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other; as, 10s. or £1 sterling is enough.

† See K. No. 104.

RULE XII.—*When the present participle is used as a noun, it requires an article before it, and of after it; as,—The sum of the moral law consists in the obeying of God, and the loving of our neighbour as ourselves.**

EXERCISES.

The Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining of wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

† Our approving their bad conduct may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care. ¶ What is the reason of this person's dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done.

* These phrases would be right, were the articles and of both omitted; as, The sum of the moral law consists in obeying God, and loving our neighbour, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the sense is necessary; as, He confessed the whole in the hearing of three witnesses, and the Court spent an hour in hearing their deposition.—K. No. 234.

† The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of of after it, and sometimes not; as, Their observing of the rules prevented error. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

When a proposition follows the participle of to it is intransitive; as, His depending on promises proved his ruin. His neglecting to study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

‡ **RULE.**—A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case; as, Much will depend on the pupil's assiduous industry.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my horse's running to-day? Do you think I should let his run? but, What do you think of my horse's running? means, He has run, do you think he ran well?

RULE XIII.—*The past participle is used, after the verbs have and be; as,—I have written a letter; he was chosen.*

EXERCISES.

He ha swrote his copy. I would have wrote a letter. He had mistook his true interest. The coat had no seam, but was wave throught. The French language is spoke in every kingdom in Europe. His resolution was too stroing to be shook by slight opposition. The horse was stole. They have chose the part of honour and virtue. The Rhine was froze over. She was showed into the drawing-room. My people have slid backwards. He has broken the bottle. Some fell by the way-side, and was tread down. The price of cloth has lately rose very much. The work was very well executed. His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health. He would have went with us, had he been invited. Nothing but application is want to make you an excellent scholar.

• He soon began to be weary of having nothing. He was greatly heated, and he drank with avidity. The bending hermit here a prayer began. And end with sorrows as they first began.

A second deluge learning thus began.

And the monks finished what the Goths began.

* **Rule.**—The past participle must not be used instead of the past tense. It is improper to say, he began, for he began; he rose, for he rose.

RULE XIV.—*Pronouns agree in gender, number and person with the nouns for which they stand.* as,—John is here, *he* came an hour ago. Every tree is known by *its* fruit.

EXERCISES.

Answer not a fool according to *her* folly.
 A stone is heavy; and the sand weighty;
 but a fool's wrath is heavier than *both*.
 Can a woman forget *his* sucking child, that
 she should not have compassion on the son
 of her womb? yea, *they* may forget, yet will
 I not forget *thee*. Take handfuls of ashes
 of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle *it* to-
 wards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and
it shall become small dust. Can any per-
 son, on *their* entrance into life, be fully se-
 cure that *they* shall not be deceived? The
 mind of *man* cannot be long without some
 food to nourish the activity of *his* thoughts.
The boys are diligent. I have not seen
 him *the* ten days. You have been absent
the two hours. These sort of people fear
 nothing. We have lived here *the* many
 years. The chasm made by the earthquake
 was twenty feet broad, and one hundred fa-
 thoms in depth. There is six feet water in
 the hold. I have no interests but *that* of
 truth and virtue. These sort of favours did
 real injury.

Note.—Nouns and numeral adjectives must agree in number according to the sense. Thus, *This* boys, should be, *These* boys, because boys is plural: and six feet, should be, six feet, because six is plural.

Note should never be joined to common nouns in the plural; thus, *Always* the whole inhabitants were present; should be, *Always* all the inhabitants; but it may be joined to collective nouns in the plural; thus, *The* whole cities were swallowed up by the earthquake.

Rule XV.—The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as, Thou *who* readest; The book *which* was lost.

EXERCISES.

Those *which* seek wisdom will certainly find her. This is the friend *which* I love. That is the vice *which* I hate. This moon *which* rose last night. Blessed is the man *who* walketh in wisdom's ways. Thou *who* has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it. The child *which* was lost is found. The tiger is a beast of prey, *who* destroys without pity. *Who* of those men came to his assistance.

It is the best *which* we can get. Solomon was the wisest man *whom* ever the world saw. It is the same picture *which* you saw before. And all *which* beauty, all *which* wealth, &c. The lady and lap-dog *which* we saw at the window. Some village Hampton, *which* with dauntless breast, &c.

It is not necessary to me that it is harsh and laudable, as Mr. Murray says, to apply who to children, because they have little reason and are not capable of it, but what is applicable to any age and apply who to them. That seems preferable in either. In our translation of the Bible, who and that are both applied to children, but never which. See 1 Sam. xii. 14 and 15. Mat. ii. 16. Gen. xii. 5.

Which is applied to inanimate objects, and also to persons in taking the possessive case.

RULE.—That is used instead of Who or Which.
1. After adjectives in the superlative degree, after *the* words *Some* and *Any*.
2. To denote the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one referring *Who* or *Which* to the first, and the other to the second. Thus:—The man and the horse *which* we saw yesterday. *Who* of those men came to his assistance? *Who* of those men would have assisted him?
3. To denote the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one referring *Who* or *Which* to the first, and the other to the second. Thus:—The man and the horse *which* we saw yesterday. *Who* of those men came to his assistance? *Who* of those men would have assisted him?

Rule XVI.—When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as,—Thou art the boy that was dux yesterday.*

EXERCISES.
 I am the man who command you. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintains it. Thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who has cultivated them but little. I am a man who speak but seldom. Thou art the friend that has often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who dried up the Red Sea before thy people Israel.

I The king dismissed his minister without any faculty who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.)

* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent; as,—I am verily a man who am a Jew.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relative should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject be next the relative or not. This is true; but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to preserve the propriety of choosing from one person of the verb to another, as in the 3rd example.

When we address the Divine Being, it is, in my opinion, more difficult and bold to make the relative agree with the second person, in the Scriptures it is generally done: See Job. ix. 7; Ec. This expression is not correct, as it is in the third person singular of verbs, the solemn act seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar one; thus, I was the Lord thy God; who thought thee to speak; who looked down by the way that thou shouldst go;—is more modest than, I was thy Lord thy God; who thought thee to speak; who looked down on all to receive thee; who thought thee to speak.

Rule.—The relative ought to be placed next its antecedent; to give great emphasis; thus, The boy had his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; should be, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, had his companion.

RULE XV II.—When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the person next to it; as,—Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.

EXERCISES.

Either I or thou *are* greatly mistaken. He or I *is* sure of this week's prize. Either Thomas or thou *has* spilt the ink on my paper. John or I *has* done it. He or thou *is* the person who must go to London on that business.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Your gold and silver *is* cankered. Fear and a snare *is* come upon us. The master taught him and I *to* read. Let not a widow be taken into the number under threescore years old, having been the wife of one husband, well reported of for good works; if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work. The candidate being chosen was owing to the influence of party. The winner *has* not been as good as we expected it to be. Him and her *were* of the same age. If the night *have* gathered aught of evil dispense it. My people *do* not consider.

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RULE XVIII.—A singular and a plural nominative separated by OR or NOR, require a verb in the plural; as,—Neither the captain nor the sailors *were* saved.*

The plural nominative should be placed next the verb.

EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches ^{are} was injurious to him. He or they ^{are} was offended at it. Whether one or more ^{are} was concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers ^{is} deserves to be praised.

† A great cause of the low state of industry ^{is} was the restraints put upon it. His meat ^{is} were locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment ^{is} were controversy.

‡ Thou and he ^{is} shared it between them. James and I ^{are} are attentive to their studies. You and he ^{are} are diligent in reading ^{with} their books, therefore they ^{are} are good boys.

strong is our natural love of brevity, that such a tedious and formal attention to correctness would justly be reckoned stiff and pedantic. It is better to avoid both forms of expression when it can be conveniently done.

* The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A parsimonious love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both, and in a thousand other instances.

† **RULE I.**—When the verb or an auxiliary stands between a singular and plural nominative, it agrees with the one next it, or with the one which is more anteriorly the subject of it; as, "The wages of sin is death."

‡ **RULE II.**—When a pronoun refers to the words of different persons, singular and plural, it becomes plural, and agrees with the last person when I or We is mentioned; and with the second, called I or We, if not mentioned; as, "John and I will lend you our books." "James and you have got your lessons."

RULE XIX.—*It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb; as,—Man that is born of a woman, he is of few days, and full of trouble;—*
*omit he.

EXERCISES.

The king **he** is just. The men **they** were there. Many words **they** darken speech. My banks **they** are furnished with bees. Who, instead of going about doing good, **they** are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, **they** often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures **they** alone are durable.

† Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. † Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

|| For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth ~~at~~ low.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

* In some editions here the word *is* is rightly emphatical, the repetition of it in the present is not only allowable but even elegant, as The Lord *is* in the flesh. 1 Kings, xviii. 36; see also Deut. xxxi. 6.

† It ought to be, *if this rule had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him.*

|| **RULE.**—*It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an objective after the same verb; thus in Deut. iv. 2. Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Babel-poor, for all the men that followed Babel-poor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you: now a supposition, as a transposition of the last clause, will show this. For the Lord hath destroyed all the men that followed you that followed Babel-poor.*

RULE XX.—*The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb; as,—For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.* His being idle was the cause of his ruin.*

EXERCISES.

To be carnally minded ~~are~~ death, but to be spiritually minded ~~are~~ life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, ~~are~~ required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, ~~are~~ very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, ~~is~~ the best preservatives of health.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well informed mind.

* The infinitive is equal to a noun; thus, *To play* is pleasant, and boys love *to play*; are equal to, *Play* is pleasant, and boys love *play*. — p. 64, b.

The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the present participle; as, *To advise*; *To attempt*; or *advising*, *attempting*; this substitution can be made only in the beginning of a sentence.

NOTE.—Part of a sentence is often used as the objective after a verb, as, *You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises.* Therefore, the clause, *that the world does not perform*, &c. must be the objective after *find*. Did I not tell you that *that you would bring me to ruin*? Here the clause, *that you would bring me to ruin*, is the objective after *tell*.

RULE XXI.—*Double comparatives and superlatives are improper; thus,—Mine is a more better book, but John's is the most best; should be, Mine is a better book, but John's is the best.*

EXERCISES.

The nightingale's voice is the ~~most~~ ^{sweetest} sweetest in the grove. James is a ~~worse~~ scholar than John. Tray is the ~~most~~ ^{swiftest} swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautiful man. He is the ~~chiefest~~ among ten thousand.

His assertion was most untrue. His work is ~~perfect~~; his brother's more ~~perfect~~; and his father's the ~~most~~ perfect of all.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. And Joshua, he shall go over before thee, as the Lord hath said. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. And the righteous men they shall judge them, &c. If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself. The people, therefore, that was with him, when he raised Lazarus out of his grave, bare record. Public spirit is a more universal principle than a sense of honour.

* Chief, universal, perfect, true, &c. are the only adjectives which admit of a more or less. In English, however, the word most is used with the comparative form of many adjectives, and is often used with the superlative form, although it is not proper to do so.

Perfect and inferior always take comparative and superlative forms.

Pierre Bouchard

RULE XXII.—*Two negatives in the same sentence are improper; * thus,—I cannot by no means allow it; should be, I can by no means allow it, or, I cannot by any means allow it.*

EXERCISES.

I cannot drink ~~no~~ more. He cannot do anything. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be ~~no~~ taller. They could not travel ~~no~~ farther. Covet neither riches nor honours, nor ~~no~~ such perishing things. Nothing ~~never~~ affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let ~~no~~ one disturb me. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present, nor at any other time.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

As far as I can judge, a spirit of independency and freedom, tempered by sentiments of decency, and the love of order influenced in a most remarkable manner the minds of the subjects of this happy republic. James and I ~~are~~ cousins. Thy father's merits sets thee forth to view. That it is our duty to be pious admit not of any doubt. If he becomes very rich, he may be less industrious. It was writtⁿ extempore. Romulus, which founded Rome, killed his brother Remus.

* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative, as, You did they not persuade him; that is, They did persuade him. In this case they are proper.

When one of the negatives (such as *no*, *not*, *nor*, &c.) is joined to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression; as, His language, though simple, is not inelegant; that is, it is elegant.

RULE XXIII.— *Adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as,—He is very attentive; She behaves well, and is much esteemed.**

EXERCISES.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense.

† The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Having [not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

‡ Ask me never so much dowry.

* This is but a general rule; for it is impossible to give an exact and determinate one for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

† The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it; as, The women voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels, &c. They derived their proposition farther.

‡ Not, when it qualifies the present participle, comes before it.

§ Never is often improperly used for ever; thus, "If I make my head, never so clean," should be, "Ever so clean."

¶ The note in former editions, stating that "By is cut off from exceedingly when the next word ends in ly," has been removed, because it properly belonged to the 2d rule, and because it was in some degree encouraging a breach of that rule. Two words which end in ly, succeeding each other, are almost a little offensive to the ear, but rather than write bad grammar, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of exceedingly in this case altogether; and instead of saying, "He used me exceedingly discreetly," say "He used me very discreetly," or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

RULE XXIV.—*Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives; as,—* Remarkable well, for *remarkably* well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities, instead of *thy frequent* infirmities; or,

Adverbs qualify adjectives and verbs—Adjectives qualify nouns.

EXERCISES.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeable to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

* From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Where† are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there in an hour. He drew up a petition, where‡ he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

* **RULE I.**—*From* should not be used before *hence*, *thence* and *whence*, because it is superfluous. In many cases, however, the omission of *from* would render the sentence incoherently dull and disagreeable.

† **RULE II.**—After verbs of *motion*, *motion*, *motion* and *whither* should be used, and not *hence*, *thence* and *whence*.

‡ **RULE III.**—*Where* and *whence* should not be used as nouns, but where can preposition and a relative, as *for which* &c.—For *whence*, R. 288.

RULE XXV.—*The comparative degree, and the pronoun other require than after them, and such requires as; as.*—Greater than I. No other than he. Such as do well.

EXERCISES

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is none other but the gate of paradise. Such sharp replies that come in his life. To trust in him is no more than to acknowledge his power.

† James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. I understood him the best of all others who spoke on the subject. Elizabeth was the fairest of all her daughters. He is the likeliest of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittiest of the three, not the wisest.

* Such, meaning either a consequence or so great, requires that; as His behaviour was such, that I ordered him to leave the room. Such is the influence of money, that few can resist it.

† Rule.—When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used; but when more than two, the superlative; as This is the greatest of the two. Mary is the wisest of them all.

When the two objects form a group, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require than before the first, such admissible without the superlative, and say, "James is the wisest of the two." He is the wisest of the two." The superlative is often more allowable in the first; nor is the sense injured. In many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form renders the language less stiff and formal.

† A comparison in which more than two are concerned, may be expressed by the comparative, as well as by the superlative; and in some cases better; but the comparative considers the objects compared as belonging to different classes; while the superlative compares them as

RULE XXVI.—A pronoun after than or as, either agrees with a verb or is governed by a verb or preposition understood; as,—He is wiser than I (am); She loved him more than (she loved) me.*

EXERCISES.

John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than he by his death. She suffers hourly more than he. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than we. She is not so learned as him. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as they that do.

Who betrayed her companion? Not he. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him. It was he. Whom did you meet? Henry. Who bought that book? John. Whom did you see there? He and she. Whose pen is this? Mine.

Illustration of the rule.—The comparative is used thus: "Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity." Here Greece stands by itself as opposed to the other nations of antiquity. She was none of the other nations. She was more polished than they. The same idea is conveyed by the superlative when the word other is absent; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is ranked in the highest place in the class of objects among which it is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

When the immediately follows than, it is used improperly in the objective case; as, "John is taller than when a greater king never reigned." See note in the grammatical. It ought to be, John was; because when is the substantive to which understood. "John was taller than when he was king." It is true that most of our best writers have used *than when*; but it is also true, that they have used other phrases which we have rejected as ungrammatical; then why not reject *than when* too? The objection in the early edition will have been corrected.

NOTE.—The word containing the answer to a question, never is in the case that will be understood after *than* or *as*. "Who said that?" (said he.) "When were you there?" John's (house.)

Rule XXVII.—*The distributive pronouns, each, every, either, neither, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only; as,—Each of his brothers is in a favourable situation; Every man is accountable for himself; Either of them is good enough.**

EXERCISES.

Let each esteem others better than ^{him} ~~them~~ selves. Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, received the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be ~~their~~ station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea ~~that~~ their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. ~~And~~ either of these men your friend?

† And Jonathan the son of Shimeah, a man of great stature, that had on ~~each~~ hand six fingers, and on ~~every~~ foot six toes.

‡ Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censor. The king of Israel and the king of Judah, set ~~either~~ ~~each~~ of them on his throne.

* This relates to two or more objects, and signifies both of the two, or every one of any number taken singly.

† This relates to more than two objects, and signifies each one of them all taken individually.—It is quite correct to say, *Every one* *is* *wise*, &c.

‡ *Either* signifies *the one or the other*, but not both. *Neither* imports *not either*.

§ *Each* is sometimes improperly used instead of *each*; as, On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life: instead of, On *each* side of the river.

RULE XXVIII.—When two persons or things are contrasted, that refers to the first mentioned, and this to the last; as,—Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; that ennobles the mind, this debases it.

EXERCISES.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; that tends to excite pride, that discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, that exalts them to the skies.

And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians, and the camp of Israel, and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light to these. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown: the former was remarkable for his meekness, the latter was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth; the former I consider as an act, the latter as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part; the former brings its way to its almighty source, the latter drops into the dark and noisome grave.

Former and latter are often used instead of that and this. They are alike in both numbers.

That and this are seldom applied to persons; but former and latter are applied to persons and things indistinctly. In most cases, however, the position of the nouns is preferable to either of them.

RULE XXIX.—*In the use of verbs and words that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed; for example,—I remember him these many years, should be, I have remembered him &c.**

EXERCISES.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continued ^{here} with me now three days. And he that ~~was~~ ^{had been} dead set up, and began ^{to speak}. The next new year's day I shall ~~be~~ ^{be} at school three years. The court laid hold on all the opportunities which the weakness or necessities of princes afford^d, to extend its authority. Ye will not come unto me that ye might ^{have} life. His sickness was so great that I often feared he would ~~have~~ ^{die} before our arrival. It would ~~have~~ ^{give} me great satisfaction to ^{have} relieve him from that distressed situation.

† I always intended to ~~have~~ ^{reward} my son according to his merit. We have done no more than it was our duty to ~~have~~ ^{do}. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to ~~have~~ ^{be} a man of letters. It was a pleasure to ~~have~~ ^{re}ceive his approbation of my labours. I intended to ~~have~~ ^{write} you last week.

* The best general rule that can be given, is, To observe what course necessarily requires.

† **RULE.**—*After the past tense, the present infinitive (and not the past) should be used; as, I intended to write to my father, and still I intended to have written—for however long it now is since I thought of writing, to write when present to me, and want still to be considered as present when I bring back that time and the thoughts of it.*

Rule XXX.—It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which usually follows it; thus,—
 She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding; should be, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

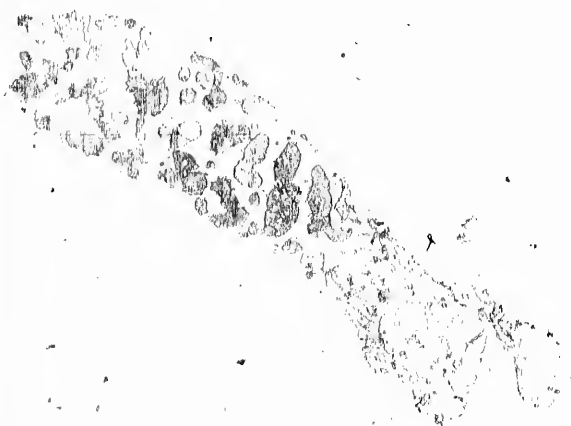
They very justly condemned the prodigals, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protractor's, as they called him, imperious commands. Beyond this, the arts cannot be traced of civil society. These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's (psalms). This is Paul's, the Christian's, and great apostle of the Gentile's advice. However beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. However much we may be struck, despite the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

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ENGLISH SYNTAX

Rule XXXIII. All the parts of a sentence should con-
tributed to make either an affirmative or a negative
construction throughout be carefully preserved. For
example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but no
so much admired, as Cinthio" is inaccurate; because
more requires than after it, which is nowhere found in
the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than
Cinthio, but not so much admired."

A proper choice of words and a perspicuous arrangement
should be carefully attended to.

THE REWARD IS HIS DUE.

The reward is his due, and it has
ready, or will hereafter, be given to him.
He was guided by interests always differ-
ent, sometimes contrary to those of the
community. The intentions of some of
these philosophers, nay of many, might
probably were good. No person was ever
so perplexed as he has been in his mortifica-
tions as he has been to-day. He was more
bold and active, but not so wise and stud-
ious as his companion. Then said they
unto him, what shall we do that we may
work the works of God? Sincerity is
valuable, and even more valuable than
knowledge. The greatest masters of criti-
cal learning differ from one another.

But from this time the recovery
of the empire was become desperate. No wis-
dom could obviate its calamities. He was at
one time thought to be a superstitious child.

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RULE XXXIV.—A is used before nouns in the singular number only. The is used before nouns in both numbers. The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a whole species; and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c. The last of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to one person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

To use the articles properly, is of the greatest importance; but it is impossible to give a rule applicable to every case. Examples of the improper use and omission of the articles,

EXERCISES.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting.

The man is the noblest work of the creation.

The wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors. We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant.

There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people.

Purity has its seat in the heart, but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct, as to form the great and essential part of a character.

At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

He has been much censured for paying little attention to his business.

So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

The is used between individual representing the whole of a species, when compared with another individual representing another species. Thus, The man is a more generous animal than the cat; The dog is more grateful than man.

A nice distinction of the sense is to be made of the use of the article in the sentence. If I say, he behaved with little reverence; I point out a fault of his; he behaved with little reverence; I commend him.

If I say, you have acted with little reverence; I commend you. If I say, you have acted with little reverence; I point out a fault of yours.

Rule XXXV. An *ellipsis*, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man; we say, He was a *learned, wise, and good man*.

EXERCISES.

A house and a garden. The laws of God and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and ~~eternal~~ perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate; he is disinterested; he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend impudently, and we condemn impudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family nor his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the middle of the world, will be often ruffled and will be often disturbed.

He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they did not succeed.

We have done it, but thou hast not; &c. Thou hast not done it.

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RULE XXXVI.—An ellipsis is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety; for example, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," should be, "We speak that which we do know, and testify that which we have seen."

EXERCISES.

* A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and an orchard. A horse and an ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned, who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtus! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. Why do ye ~~that~~ which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

* A noble spirit disdaineth, &c. should be, *A man of a noble spirit disdaineth, &c.* This will render the sentence consistent with the rules of grammar and with common sense; to talk of the soul of a spirit is ridiculous.

† The article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary, except when a different form of it is requisite; as, A house and an orchard; and when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition; as, Not only the year, but the day and the hour were appointed.

CONSTRUCTION.

The four following lines are construed by way of example.—They were parsed at page 54. They are construed here, because this pupil should now be able to apply the Rules of Syntax

Oh how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word ;
And* every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

How stupendous, adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, &c. *A power* is understood thus ; *stupendous* a power ; † an adjective agrees with a noun.—*A power*, the article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number only.—*the power*, *the* is used before nouns in both numbers.—*the power was*, a verb agrees with its nominative.—*the power that*, the relative agrees with its antecedent, &c. *That raised*, a verb agrees with its nom.—*Raised me*, an active verb governs the objective case.—*With a word*, prepositions govern the objective.—*A word*—*A* is used before nouns in the singular, &c. (*During* is understood) *during every day*, prepositions govern the objective case.—*Every day*, an adjective agrees with a noun.—*Day and hour*, conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns ; for *hour* is governed by *during* understood again.—*Every how*, an adjective agrees, &c.—*I lean*, a verb agrees with its nominative.—*Upon the Lord*, prepositions govern the objective case.

The possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*, and *its*, must be construed exactly like nouns in the possessive case, for a pronoun is an exact resemblance of a noun in every thing but one ; namely, it will not admit of an adjective before it like a noun.

His is equal to *John's*, and *her* to *Ann's*, and *their* to the *men's*, in the following sentences :

John lost *his* gloves, i. e. John lost *John's* gloves. Ann found *her* book, i. e. Ann found *Ann's* book. The men took off *their* hats, i. e. The men took off the *men's* hats. The garden is productive, and *its* fruit is good, i. e. the *garden's* fruit. In all these cases, and in such phrases as, *my house*—*thy field*—*our lands*—*your estates*—*their property*—*what home*, the rule is, "When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case."

* It is impossible to construe *had* grammatically here ; but here is to very vaguely used, that the rule "Conjunctions couple the same kinds and cases of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns," will not apply in this passage. From the sense, it is evident that *had* should be *was*, meaning, not only so, but—every day, &c.

† Or, *how stupendous the power was* ; but it is certainly better to say, *a power*, than *Q. how stupendous a power was the power that raised me with a word.*

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

ON THE

RULES OF SYNTAX

John writes pretty well. ^{either} Come here James. Where are you going, Thomas? I shall never do so no more. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he does. ^{that} Man whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. They or he is much to be blamed. The troop consist of fifty men. ^{that} This set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty foot high. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. ^{that} These trees are remarkably tall. He acted ^{as} bold as was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiable. She goes ^{there} to-morrow. ^{that} From whence came they? ^{where} Who do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died at Bath. If he be sincere I am satisfied. Her father and her were at church. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more ^{than} his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer than they have expectations of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen ^{that}

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

^{him me}
 Let ~~he~~ and ~~I~~ read the next chapter. She
 is free ~~of~~ ^{from} pain. These sort of dealings ar
 unjust. David, the son of Jesse, was th
 youngest of his brothers. You ~~was~~ ^{are} very
 kind to him, he said. Well, says I, what
 dost thou think of him now? James is one
 of those boys that ~~was~~ ^{is} kept in at school, for
 bad behaviour. Thou, James, did ~~deny~~ ^{deny} the
 deed. Neither good nor evil come ~~of~~ ^{from} their-
 selves. We need not be afraid. He ex-
 pected to have gained more by the bargain.
 You should drink plenty of goat-milk. It
 was ~~him~~ ^{him} who spoke first. Do you like ~~any~~
 milk? Is it ~~me~~ ^{me} that you mean? Who did
 you buy your grammar from? If one takes
 a wrong method at first setting out, it will
 lead them astray. Neither man nor women
 were present. I am more taller than you.
 She is the same lady who sang so sweetly.
 After the most straitest sect of our religion,
 I lived a pharisee. Is not thy wickedness
 great? and thine iniquities infinite? There
 were more sophists than one. If a person
 have lived twenty or thirty years, he should
 have some experience. If this ~~was~~ ^{is} hi
 meaning, the prediction has failed. Fidel-
 ity and truth is the foundation of all justice.
 His associates in wickedness will not fail to
 mark the alteration of his conduct. Thy
 rod and thy staff ~~they~~ comfort me.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

And when they had lifted up their eyes, they saw no man, save Jesus only. Strive not with a man without cause, if he have done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned

the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him.

The ~~gospel~~ book is torn in pieces. It is not ~~me~~ who he is in love with. He which commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovely than virtue.

The people's happiness is the statesman's honour. Changed to a worsen shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than him.

Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. After who is the King of Israel come out?

The reciprocations of love and friendship between us and them, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgement. Peter and John are not at school to-day.

Three of them were taken into custody. To study diligently and behave gently, is commendable. The enemies who we have

most to fear are those of our own hearts. Regulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce.

Suppose life never so long, fresh occasions of knowledge may still be made.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Surely thou who reads so much in the Bible, can tell me what became of Elijah. Neither the master nor the scholars ^{are} reading. Trust not him whom you know is dishonest. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart ^{are} evil continually. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. They crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

I have read Pope, Homer, and Dryden's Virgil. He that is diligent you should commend. There was an earthquake which made the earth to tremble. And God said to Solomon, Wisdom and knowledge ^{is} granted unto thee, &c. I cannot commend him for justifying himself when he knows that his conduct was so ^{very} improper. He was very much made on at school. Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. If he ^{is} alone tell him the news; but if there is any body with him, do not tell him. They ride faster than us. Though the measure ^{is} mysterious, it is worthy of attention. If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward. Was it him who came last? Yes, it was him.

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and thy fair one dwell.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Every man should act suitably to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before drowsy boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for ^{the} gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing of which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred on him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well written. I do not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honour.

Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgement. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. It is not ~~that~~ they blame so much.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

No people ^{are} had more faults than they ^{who} pretend to have none. The laws of Draco ^{was} is said to have been written with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, ^{that} as I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. ^{Each} has ^{his} their own faults, and every one should endeavour to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Caesar and Antony ^{were} the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age at enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee-house at that end of the town, in which several gentlemen used to meet ^{at} an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it become your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening when they thought fit. The winter had not been so severe as we expected ^{to} have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walk this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

"A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in their robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me and not him, that wrote it. Art thou am I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommends it to others; but I am not a person who promotes severity, or who objects to mild and generous treatment. This Jackanapes has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, is very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us is our duty. This grammar was purchased of A. Ozie's the bookseller. The council was not unanimous. Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? John's. There is in fact no personal verbs in any language. And he fell on the ground, and anointed his eyes. Had I never seen, I had never known. The shipwreck and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as find them in a description.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

I had no sooner placed her at my right hand, by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife ~~she~~ shall be blessed: The house ~~you~~ speak of, ~~it~~ cost me five hundred pounds. Did I not tell thee, O thou infamous wretch, that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsel and attorney's, but the judge's opinion also, favoured his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the King of England's, Lord Feversham the general's tent. This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not ~~any~~ man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

I had supposed. He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals ~~are~~ now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. This picture of the King does not much resemble him. These pictures of ~~the~~ king were sent to him from Italy. ~~He~~ who committed the offence, thou shouldst correct, not ~~the~~ who am innocent.

What is the meaning of the word "supposed" in the first sentence? He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. This picture of the King does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy. He who committed the offence, thou shouldst correct, not the who am innocent.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, (called Didymus,) was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and thequered pilgrimage has enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clélie is a vain woman, whom, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct was machery, and in his words, faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those who it was dishonourable to favour. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or censure the rich or the great. Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty and riches, for that more quiet and humble station, which thou art now dissatisfied with. High hopes, and fond views, is a great enemy to tranquillity. Many persons will not believe, but what they are free from prejudices. I will let me down in peace, and take my rest. This word I have only found in Spenser. The king being apprized of the conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem. *10001 did bovisopri*



PROPOSITIONS & EXERCISES.

A too great variety of studies dissipated and weakened his mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candour and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion, differs from that of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much said and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chosen to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves, — irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes: that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, — this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, however little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the same performed from the successfulness with which he engaged in it. These controls were the dictates of virtue, and the duties of true honour. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him, and they were judged every man according to their works. Happiness is the end of human happiness. I write to my brother before I received his letter.

PROMISSORY ENCLITICS.

When Garrick appeared, Peter was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let any comforter delight my ear. She was six years older than him. They were obliged to contribute more than usual. The Barons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The sewers (clothes) must be kept so clean, that the water may run away. Such among us will follow that profession. Nobody is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved as I expected. Agreeable to your request, I send this letter. She is exceedingly fair. Thomas is not so docile as his sister. There was no other book but *the* *one* *which* *he* *died* *for* *us*. Among whom *was* *many* *Margaret*, and Mary the mother of James. My sister and I waited till they were called. The public is respectfully informed that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred, carried his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.

PROMPTIOUS EXORCISTS.

Him and he live very happily together.
 She invited Jane and I to see her new
 dress. She uttered such cries that pierced
 the hearts of everyone who heard them.
 Maria is not so lively as her sister Ann.
 Though he promises ever so solemnly,
 I will not believe him. The full moon was
 no sooner up, in all its brightness, but he
 opened to them the gate of paradise. It
 rendered the progress very slow of the
 new invasion. This I took for Thomas
 that is James. Socrates's wisdom has
 been the subject of many a conversation.
 Parenthetically, James. Who, who has
 the judgement of a man would have drawn
 such an inference? George was the most
 diligent scholar who might ever know. I
 have observed some children to use deceit.
 He durst not to displeas his master. The
 hopeless delinquents might, made in their
 minds adopt the apostolical language of
 milk. Several of our English words
 centaries ago, had different meanings to
 which they have now. And I was afraid,
 and wish not to be the cause of the earth's
 being, that these words should be. With
 this booty he made off to his distant part
 of the country, where he had friends. He
 believes that neither the emperor's master
 nor the king's. This is the kingdom of
 power, and the globe. I have been in Lon-
 don.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Which of the two masters, says Seneca, shall we most esteem?—he who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honour, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought? The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it: or if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that he hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye have them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of ~~their~~ duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burning the poor girl alive. He ~~did~~ ^{ought} his master to instruct him: he had read nothing but the writings of Moses, and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Greeks, the Platon, and the Confucius of the age. They that honour me, I will honour. For the poor always go with you.

The sentences are not to be used for the purpose of illustrating the syntax of the words, but to show the proper manner of using them; and the sentences which have been translated into English are the same as those which are found in the original.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The first Christians of the Gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, (to the Christianity of the New Testament).

And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shall thou set free.

The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected.

Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others.

And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty wherefore he was accused by the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rages force, here terrible flight and fear.

Here storms, contention, and here fury for a prey.

The Crown jewels reached him.

And raptured his shoulder as he mounted on his steed.

Nor is it then a welcome guest, attending only an uneasy sensation, and being always with it a mixture of sadness and discontent.

He only proposed me a week or two back for two days, I was once thinking of going to the poorhouse.

Some number of letters were sent to me by the post.

It will not be long before I shall be able to give you a more full account of the success of the expedition.

The Princess, the Princess, and the Princess of the age.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay sometimes sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent.

It is then from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain these powers of conception which are essential to taste.

No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth; if he be exceedingly reserved; if he be haughty and proud of his knowledge; if he be positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he be one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he be crafty and pennyish; if he affect wit, and is full of puns, or quips, or quibbles.

Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean suspicious wretch, whose bolted door
Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor;
With him I set the cup, to teach his mind,

That Heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion.

Mr. Locke, having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Halifax, these noble men, instead of conversing with the philosopher on his subject, (in a very short time) sat down to cards.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

It is your light fantastic fools, who have neither head nor hearts, in both sexes, who by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible. And how can brethren hope to partake of their parent's blessing, that curse each other.

The superiority of others over us, though in trivial concerns, never fails to mortify our vanity, and give us vexation (as Nicolle admirably observes)

Likewise also the chief priests, mocking, said among themselves, with the scribes, He saved others; himself he cannot save.

Noah, (for his godliness) and his family were the only persons preserved from the flood.

(It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.)

And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? (And when they had looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great.)

A great stone that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea-shore, served me for an anchor.

It is true what he says, but is not applicable to the point.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun.

Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor Nero pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man.

Galerius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death.

The first care of Aurelius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompeianus, a man of moderate fortune, &c.

But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximin while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition.

Aurelian defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

The exercises on this page are all extracted from the works of authors of Gallican or French origin, from which every care ought to be taken to ascertain how many instances there are of the most popular Italian errors.

AMBIGUITY.

You suppose him younger than I.

This may mean either that you suppose him younger than I am, or that you suppose him to be younger than suppose him to be.

Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

Here we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Parmenio, and means that he had not only served Philip, but he had served *himself* at the same time. This however is not the meaning of the passage. If we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear: Parmenio had not only served Philip the father of Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served Alexander *himself*, and was the first that opened the way for him into Asia.

Belisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valour.

Was he a man of rare valour? The context indicates we should suppose from the arrangement of the words; but this is not the case, for it was Belisarius. The sentence should have read thus: "Belisarius, a man of rare valour, was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First."

Lisias promised to his father never to abandon his friends.

Which way did his own friends or his father's when Lisias promised never to abandon? If his own, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon my friends. If his father's, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon your friends.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

TAUTOLOGY, or the repetition of a thought or word already fully expressed, is improper.

EXERCISES.

The ~~hatter~~ end of that man shall be peace.

Whenever I try to improve, I ~~always~~ find I can do it.
saw it ~~in here~~—I saw it ~~here~~.

He was ~~the here~~ yesterday when I spoke to him.

Give me ~~both of these~~ books—give me both ~~these~~ books.

They ~~told me~~—They ~~met~~.

I never fail to read ~~whenever~~ I can get a book—~~when~~.

You must return ~~them~~ immediately.

~~First of all~~ I shall say my lesson—~~First~~ I shall say, &c

~~Before~~ I do that I must ~~first~~ finish this.

He ~~plunged these~~ into the water.

Read ~~from here to there~~—from ~~this~~ place to ~~that~~.

Left ~~his~~ your book. He mentioned it ~~twice~~ again.

This was the ~~lastest~~ accident of ~~all~~ ~~tothere~~.

I ran after him a little way, but soon returned ~~twice~~ again.

I cannot tell ~~the way~~ he did it.

Learn ~~these~~ hence to study the Scriptures diligently.

Where ~~shall~~ I begin ~~from~~ when I read.

We will do this ~~last~~ ~~of~~ ~~all~~. Hence, ~~therefore~~ I say.

I found ~~somebody~~ ~~else~~ but him there.

Spoke ~~himself~~ ~~up~~ into the clouds.

We hastily ~~descended~~ ~~thence~~ from the mountain.

He ~~raised~~ ~~up~~ his arm to strike me.

We were ~~friendly~~ ~~to~~ ~~each~~ ~~other~~.

It should ~~be~~ your ~~constant~~ study to do good.

As soon as I ~~rose~~ ~~up~~ and dressed myself.

I have ~~been~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ of July.

NOTE Avoid the following vulgar phrases.—Behoof, behoof, behoof, behoof; whosoever, quoth he, do away, long winded, shuffled out, pop out, next needs, got rid of, headed down, out game, pull me, that's your sort, tip him the wink, pitched upon.—Subject matter is a detestable phrase.—Subject.

1 The word immediately after the dagger is to be omitted because it is a superfluous.

2 Thus, if the point has been in his hand.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

My every hope,	<i>should be</i>	All my hopes.
Frequent opportunity,		Frequent opportunities.
Who finds him in money?		Who finds him money?
He put it in his pocket,		He put it <i>into</i> his pocket.
No less than fifty persons,		No <i>fewer</i> than fifty persons.
The two first steps are new,		The <i>first</i> two steps are new.
All over the country,		<i>Over</i> all the country.
Be that as it will,		Be that as it <i>may</i> .
About two years back,		About two years <i>ago</i> .
He was to come as this day,		He was to come <i>this</i> day.
They retreated back,		They retreated.
It lays on the table,		It <i>lies</i> on the table.
I turned them topsy turvy,		I <i>overset</i> them.
I catch'd it,		I <i>caught</i> it.
How does thee do?		How <i>doest</i> thou do?
Overseer over his house,		Overseer <i>of</i> his house.
Opposite the church,		Opposite <i>to</i> the church.
Provisions were plenty,		Provisions were <i>plentiful</i> .
A new pair of gloves,		A <i>pair of new</i> gloves.
A young beautiful woman,		A beautiful young woman.
Where do you come from?		<i>Whence</i> do you come?
Where are you going?		<i>Whither</i> are you going?
For such another fault,		For another such fault.
Of consequence,		Consequently.
Having not considered it,		Not having considered it.
I had rather not,		I <i>would</i> rather not.
I'd as lief,		I <i>would</i> as <i>soon</i> .
For good and all,		Totally and completely.
This here house, said I,		This house, <i>said</i> I.
Where is it? says I, to him,		Where is it? <i>says</i> I, to him.
I propose to visit them,		I <i>purpose</i> to visit them.
He spoke contemptibly of me		He spoke <i>contemptuously</i> of
It is apparent,		It is <i>obvious</i> .
In its primary sense,		In its <i>primitive</i> sense.
I heard them <i>pro & con</i> ,		I heard <i>both sides</i> .
I am't hungry,		I <i>am</i> not hungry.
I want a scissars,		I want a <i>pair of</i> scissars.
A new pair of shoes,		A <i>pair of new</i> shoes.
I saw him some ten years ago		I <i>saw</i> him <i>ten years ago</i> .
I met in with him,		I <i>met</i> <i>with</i> him.
The subject matter,		The <i>subject</i> .
I add one more reason,		I <i>add one reason more</i> .

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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—*remember*.

His public character is undeniable—*unexceptionable*.

The wool is cheaper; but the cloth is as dear as ever—
omit *the* in both places.

They gained five shillings the piece by it—*a piece*.

It is not worth a sixpence—*sixpence*.

A letter conceived in the following words—*expressed*.

He is much disconcerted—*at a loss, puzzled*.

He behaved in a very gentlemanly manner—*gentleman-like*.

The poor boy was ill-used—*ill-used*.

There was a great many company—*much company*.

He has been mistaken—*unfortunate*.

A momentous circumstance—*momentous*.

You will some day repent it—*one day repent of it*.

Several were of that opinion—*several*, i. e. several persons.

He did it in an easy manner—in *a careless*.

He does every thing pointedly—*exactly*.

An honest-like man—*A tall good-looking man*.

At the expiry of his lease—*expiration*.

If I had a choice much in my offer—*choice*.

Have you any word to your brother—*message*.

The cock is a noisy beast—*fowl*.

Are you acquainted with him—*acquainted*.

Weren you saying on me—*calling*.

Direct your letters to me at Mr. B's Edinburgh—*address*.

He and I never came out—*never quarrel*.

He took a fever—*was seized with a fever*.

He was lost in the river—*drowned*, (if the body was got).

That argues against your doctrine—*operates*.

Mistake not for certain—*If I mistake not*.

You may give your account with opposition—*you may expect*.

He means to buy an estate—*purpose*.

He pleads his own cause—*pleaded*.

Have you furnished your house?—*furnished*.

Small as a few particular—*mention*.

Blush much for me—*I am much ashamed*.

Will I help you to a bit of land—*shall*.

They want their money to advantage—*bid out*.

Will we see you next week?—*shall*.

She thinks long to see him—*she longs to see him*.

It is not much worth—*it is not worth much*.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Is he going to the school?— <i>to school.</i>	Go and pull berries— <i>gather</i>
He has got the cold— <i>a cold.</i>	Don't roses— <i>pluck or gather.</i>
Say the grace— <i>say grace.</i>	To hurry a neat— <i>rob.</i>
I cannot go the day— <i>to-day.</i>	He begins to make rich— <i>grow</i>
A few square table— <i>a square.</i>	Mash the tea— <i>infuse.</i>
He is cripple— <i>lame.</i> [<i>table.</i>]	I was maltreated— <i>ill used.</i>
Get my big coat— <i>great coat.</i>	He ments much— <i>stammers.</i>
Herd fish— <i>drift fish.</i>	I told him yesterday— <i>late.</i>
A new fashion— <i>new.</i>	A house to say— <i>to be let.</i>
He is too precipitant— <i>hasty.</i>	Did you tell upon him— <i>inform</i>
Roasted cheese— <i>toast.</i>	Come here— <i>hither.</i>
I don't know— <i>I don't know.</i>	A house to sell— <i>to be sold.</i>
Sweet butter— <i>fresh.</i>	I knowed that— <i>knew.</i>
I have a sore head— <i>head ache</i>	That dress suits her— <i>becomes.</i>
A stupendous work— <i>stupen-</i>	She turned sick— <i>grew.</i>
dous. [<i>endous.</i>]	He is toward tall— <i>grown.</i>
A tremendous work— <i>trem-</i>	This boss boy— <i>the boy.</i>
I got-timous notice— <i>timely.</i>	It is equally the same— <i>it is</i>
A summer's day— <i>summer day</i>	<i>the same.</i>
An oldish lady— <i>elderly.</i>	It is quite new— <i>quite.</i>
A few broth— <i>some.</i>	That them man— <i>that man</i>
I have nothing else— <i>to do.</i>	What pretty it is— <i>How</i>
And milk— <i>as's.</i>	His is the neater— <i>such.</i>
Take a drink— <i>draught.</i>	That's no possible— <i>not.</i>
A pair of partridges— <i>a brace.</i>	I shall go to-morrow— <i>to-morrow</i>
Six horse— <i>horses.</i>	I asked at him— <i>asked him</i>
A milk cow— <i>milk.</i>	Is your papa so?— <i>sothin.</i>
Send me a watch— <i>pattern.</i>	He was married on— <i>to</i>
He lays in bed all nine— <i>lies.</i>	Come see the fire— <i>neither.</i>
I mind none of them things— <i>these.</i>	Take out your glass— <i>of</i>
Give me three books— <i>three.</i>	I find no fault to him— <i>in</i>
Close the door— <i>shut.</i>	Cheese and bread— <i>bread and</i>
Let him be— <i>alone.</i>	<i>cheese.</i>
Call for James— <i>on.</i> p. 112	Drink and wash— <i>drink & wash</i>
Close ladder— <i>knock.</i>	Take out— <i>take out</i>
I feel no pain— <i>feel.</i> p. 113	Come, my away— <i>come, proceed</i>
I mean to summons— <i>summon</i>	Do building— <i>do building</i>
Shall I help you?— <i>shall.</i>	He is a water— <i>water</i>
Shall James come again?— <i>shall</i>	He says there— <i>says, there,</i>
He has a chamber key— <i>wooden.</i>	<i>key.</i>
I don't angry— <i>I am not</i>	Shall they return soon?— <i>will</i>
That three horse— <i>that horse.</i>	Shall we go home now?— <i>shall</i>
	He has made his book— <i>made</i>
	He don't do it well— <i>don't</i>

Shut is a transitive verb. *Summons* is a noun, and *summon* is a verb. *Shall* is used in questions, and *will* is used in answers. *Shall* is used in questions, and *will* is used in answers. *Shall* is used in questions, and *will* is used in answers.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

Additional Remarks under the 4th Rule of Syntax.

1. When *and* is understood, the verb must be plural; as, Wisdom, happiness, (and) virtue, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Some think, that when two singular nouns, coupled with *and*, are nearly the same in meaning, the verb may be singular; as, Tranquillity and peace *dwells* there. Ignorance and negligence *has* produced this effect. This, however, is improper; for *tranquillity* and *peace* are two nouns or names, and two make a plural; therefore the verb should be plural.

2. Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and*, require a verb in the singular number, when they denote only *one* person or thing; as, That able scholar and orator *has* been eminently useful.

3. Many writers use a plural noun after the second of two numerical adjectives; thus, The first and second *pages* are torn. This I think improper: it should rather be, the first and second *page*. So, the first *page* and the second *page* are torn: or, perhaps; because independently of *and*, they are both in a torn state. — *Generations, how* and *seed* are singular in Exodus xx. 5. Matt. xx. 5. Acts xii. 10.

And and Not.

4. When *not* is joined to *and*, the negative clause forms a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the other clause or clauses; therefore the verb in the following *and* similar sentences should be singular. *Consume piety and not great riches, make a death-bed easy; I*



2



MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Genuine piety *makes* a death-bed easy, and great riches do not *make* it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, *renders* her an object of desire.

Every, And.

5. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by the distributive *Every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was* taught to read.—See rule 27th.

With and And.

6. When a *singular* noun has a clause joined to it by *with*, it is often difficult to determine whether the verb should be *singular* or *plural*, especially as our most reputable authors use sometimes the one and sometimes the other; for example, some would say, My uncle, with his son, *was* in town yesterday. Others would say, My uncle, with his son, *were* in town yesterday.

If we take the *sense* for our guide, and nothing else can guide us in a case of this kind, it is evident that the verb should be *plural*; for both *uncle* and *son* are the *joint* subjects of our affirmation, and declared to be both in the *same* state.

When we perceive from the *sense*, that the noun before *With* is *exclusively* the real subject, then the verb should be *singular*; thus, *Christ*, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. Here the verb is *singular*, because we know that none but *Christ* was transfigured; the disciples were not *joint* associates with him; they were mere spectators. There seems to be an ellipsis in such sentences as this, which, if sup

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

plied in the present would run thus: Christ (who was attended) with his three chosen disciples, was transfigured on the mount.

Mr. Murray, however, thinks that the verb should be *singular* in the following and similar sentences. "Prosperity, with humility, *renders* its possessors truly amiable." "The side A, with the sides B and C, *composes* the triangle." In my opinion, on the contrary, the verb should be *plural*. For, in the first sentence it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *wanted*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Mr. Murray says, that "the *side A*" in the second sentence is the *true* nominative to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides B and C have no agency or no share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the *side A alone* composes the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules:

1. That whenever the noun or pronoun *after* *With* exists, acts or suffers *jointly* with the singular nominative *before* it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She with her sisters *are* well." "His papers, with its contents, *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general with his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

words *after With* are as much the *subject* of discourse as the words *before* it,—her *sisters* were *well* as well as she; the *contents* as well as the *purse* were abstracted; and the *men*, as well as the *general* were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say—*is well*, then the meaning will be, she is well when in *company* with her sisters; and the idea that her *sisters* are *well*, will be entirely *excluded*.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate *instrument*, the verb should be *singular*; as, The captain *with* his men *catches* poor Africans and *sells* them for slaves. The Squire *with* his hounds *kills* a fox. Here the verb is *singular*, because the men and hounds are not *joint* agents with the Captain and Squire; they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the *gun* and *pen* in the hands of He and She in the following sentence: He *with* his gun *shoots* a hare. She *with* her pen *writes* a letter.

Of the Articles, with several Adjectives.

A or *the* is prefixed only to the first of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, a meek and holy man: but the articles should be repeated before each adjective when each adjective relates to a generic word applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold to-morrow."

Here *cows* is the generic word, applicable to each of the adjectives, *black*, *white*, and *red*, but for want of *the* before *white*, we are led to suppose that the *black* and *white* cows mean only *one* sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence is right;

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

but if we mean *two* different sorts, the one all black, and the other all white, we should insert the article before both, and say, *The* black and *the* white cows, i. e. The black cows and the white cows were sold.

Some think this distinction of little importance; and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers; but in some cases it is necessary; although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentence, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not necessary, although it would be proper: "The *bald* and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake: *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

The same remark may be made respecting the *Demonstrative* pronouns, that has been made respecting the *articles*; as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man: but *that* great and *that* good man, would mean *two* men; the one a great man, the other a good.

They—Those.

They stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *Those* who tell lies, and *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, is always understood.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Another—One—Every.

Another corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*; thus, "Handed down from every writer of verses to *another*," should be, From *one* writer of verses to *another*. "At *some* hour or *another*," should be, at *some* hour or *other*."

One is often used in familiar phrases (like *on* in French) for *us* or any *one* of us indifferently; Thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept. The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be *singular*. Thus, If *one* take a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray: should be, It will lead *one* astray, or, It will lead *him* astray.

That and Those.

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things *present* or *just mentioned*. Thus, "They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason," &c. should be, And for *this* reason, &c. "Those sentences which we have at present before us: should be, *These* or *The* sentences which we have, &c.

As Follows, as Appears.

As is often used as a personal or relative pronoun, and in both *numbers*; and in these cases it should be construed as a pronoun; as, "His words were *as follow*," that is, His words were *those which follow*. Here *as* is *plural*, because *words*, its antecedent, is plural. His description was *as follow*. Here *as* is *singular*, because *description*, its antecedent, is singular: that is, The description was *this which follows*.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This account of *as*, though in unison with Dr. Crombie's, is at variance with that of Dr. Campbell and Mr. Murray. They explain the following sentences thus: "The arguments advanced were nearly *as follows*;" "The positions were *as appears* incontrovertible." That is, say they, "*as it follows*," "*as it appears*." What *it*? The *thing*. What *thing*?—*It*, or *thing*, cannot relate to *arguments*, for *arguments* is *plural*, and must have a plural pronoun and verb. Take the ordinary method of finding out the nominative to a verb, by asking a question with the verb, and the true nominative will be the answer: Thus, What *follows*? and the answer is, The *arguments follow*. It must be obvious, then, that *it* cannot be substituted for *arguments*, and that *as* is equal to *those which*, and that the verb is not *impersonal* but the *third person plural*, agreeing with its nominative *which*, the last half of *as*. In the second example, *as appears* is a mere parenthesis, and does not relate to *positions* at all; but still the *as* is a pronoun. Thus, The positions, *it appears*, were incontrovertible.

They say, however, if we use *such* before *as*, the verb is no longer *impersonal*, but agrees with its nominative in the *plural* number; as, "The arguments advanced were nearly *such as follow*." "The positions were *such as appear* incontrovertible." This is, if possible, a greater mistake than the former; for what has *such* to do with the following verb? *Such* means *of that kind*, and expresses the quality of the noun repeated, but it has nothing to do with the verb at all. Therefore the construction must be the same with *such* that it is with

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

as, with this difference in meaning, that when *such* as is used, we mean of *that kind* which follows.

When we say, "His arguments are *as follows*" we mean *those* arguments which follow are *verbatim* the very *same* that he used; but when we say, "His arguments were *such* as follow," we convey the idea, that the arguments which follow are *not* the very *same* that he used; but that they are only of the same *nature* or *kind*.

Their position, however, that the verb should be plural, can be made out by a circumlocution, thus: "His arguments were nearly *such* arguments as those which follow are:" but this very solution would show the error into which they have fallen in such phrases as, *as follows*, *as appears*, for they will not admit of similar solutions. We cannot say, "His arguments are nearly as the arguments which *follows* is."

This means, &c.

The word *means* in the singular number, and the phrases, *By this means*, *By that means*, are used by our best and most correct writers, when they denote instrumentality; as, *By means of death, &c.* *By that means* he preserves his superiority. *Addison*.

Good writers use the noun *mean* in the singular number, only to denote *mediocrity*, *middle state*, &c. *is*. This is a *mean* between the two extremes.

This means and *that means* should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these means*,

Some writers have used a plural verb where the antecedent is singular. See Foster, Nov. 25, 1841.—Sweet, No. 513. Dr. Campbell, in the Philosophy of Education, vol. 2, p. 7, has written the singular of these phrases.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

and *those means*, when they respect plurals; as, He lived temperately, and by *this means* preserved his health. The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors; and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

Amends.

Amends is used in the same manner as *means*; as, Peace of mind is an honourable *amends* for the sacrifices of interest. In return, he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate: *these* were ample *amends* for all his labours.

Into, In.

Into is used after a verb of motion; and *in*, when motion or rest in a place is signified; as, They cast him *into* a pit; I walk *in* the park.

So and Such.

When we refer to the *species* or *nature* of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied; as, *Such* a temper is seldom found; but when degree is signified, we use the word *so*; as, *So* bad a temper is seldom found.

Disappointed of, Disappointed in.

We are *disappointed of* a thing, when we do not get it, and *disappointed in* it, when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations; as, We are often *disappointed in* things, which before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently desired their company, but have hitherto been *disappointed of* that pleasure.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Taste of, and Taste for.

A *taste of* a thing, implies actual enjoyment of it; but a *taste for* it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, When we have had a true *taste of* the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish *for* those of vice. He had a *taste for* such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

The Nominative and the Verb.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is put before a participle, independent of the rest of the sentence, it is called the *case absolute*; as, *Spain* being lost, all virtue is lost; *him* destroyed; *him* descending; *him* only excepted; — *him* in all these places should be *as*.

Every *verb*, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, ought to have a *nominative case*, either expressed or implied; as, *Arise*, let us go hence; that is, *Arise* ye.

Every *nominative case* should belong to some *verb* either expressed or implied; as, To whom thus *Adam*, i. e. *spoke*. In the following sentence, the word *virtue* is left by itself, without any verb with which it might agree. "Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted, as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit;" It should be, *However much virtue may be neglected, &c.* The sentence may be made more elegant by altering the arrangement of the words; thus, *Such is the constitution of men, that virtue, however much it may be neglected for a time, will ultimately be acknowledged and respected.* — See Rule XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The nominative is commonly placed *before* the verb; but it is sometimes put *after* it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.—See Parsing, No. 6.

Them is sometimes improperly used instead of *these* or *those*; as, Give me *them* books, for *those* books, or *these* books.

What is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as They will never believe but *what* I have been to blame; it should be, But *that* I have been, &c.

Which is often improperly used for *that*; thus, After *which* time, should be, After *that* time.

Which is applied to *collective* nouns composed of men; as, The court of Spain *which*; the company *which*, &c.

Which, and not *who*, should be used after the name of a person used merely as a *word*; as, The court of Queen Elizabeth, *who* was but another name for prudence and economy; it should be, *which* was but another, or *whose* name was, &c.

It is and *it was* are often used in plural construction; as, *It is* they that are the real authors. *It was* the heretics that first began to rail, &c.—*They* are the real authors. *The heretics* first began, &c. would perhaps be more elegant.

The neuter pronoun *it*, is frequently joined to a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender; as, *It was* *he*; *It was* *she*.

Adjectives, in many cases, should not be separated from their nouns, even by words which modify their meaning; thus, A large enough number; A distinct enough manner; should be, A number large enough; A manner distinct enough. The adjective is frequently placed *after* the noun which it qualifies; as, Goodness *distinct*; Alexander the great

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

All is sometimes emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it; as, Ambition, interest, honour, *all* (these) concurred.

Never generally precedes the verb; as, I never saw him; but when an auxiliary is used, never may be placed either between it and the verb, or before both; as, He was never seen, or, he never was seen.

The present participle is frequently introduced without any obvious reference to any noun or pronoun; as, Generally speaking, he behaves well. Granting his story to be true, &c. A preposition is perhaps understood; as, *While* speaking; *While* granting.

Sometimes a neuter verb governs an objective when the noun is of the same import with the verb; thus, To dream a dream, to run a race. Sometimes the noun after a neuter verb is governed by a preposition understood; as, He lay six hours in bed, i. e. *for* six hours.

The same verbs are sometimes used as actives, and sometimes as neuters, according to the sense; thus, Think in the phrase "Think on me," is a neuter verb; but it is active in the phrase "Charity thinketh no evil."

It is improper to change the form of the second and third person singular of the auxiliaries in the imperfect tense of the subjunctive mood; thus, If thou *hadst* done thy duty. Unless he *had* brought money. If thou *hadst* studied more diligently. Unless thou *shalt* go to-day. If thou *wouldst* grant my request. &c. should be, If thou *hadst* done thy duty. Unless he *had* brought money. If thou *hadst* studied. Unless thou *shalt* go, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It is improper to vary the second person singular in the *past* subjunctive, (except the verb *to be*;) thus, If thou *came* not in time, &c. If thou *didst* not submit, &c. *should be*, If thou *camest* not in time: If thou *didst* not submit.

The following phrases, selected from the Scriptures, are strictly grammatical:

If thou *knewest* the gift. If thou *didst* receive it. If thou *hadst* known. If thou *wilt* save Israel. *Though he hath* escaped the sea. *That thou mayst* be feared.

We also properly say, If thou *mayst*, *mightst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* love.

OF CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.
2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.
3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.
4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.
5. The first word of every line in poetry.
6. The appellations of the Deity; as, God, Most High, &c.
7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of persons; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.
8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon; as, Always remember this ancient maxim: "Know thyself."
9. Common nouns when personified; as, *Careful* gentle Spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUPERSCRPTIONS AND FORMS OF ADDRESS TO PERSONS OF EVERY RANK.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.—*Sire, or May it please your Majesty.*—Conclude a petition or speech with, *Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subject*

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.—*Madam, or May it please your Majesty.*

To his Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York.—*May it please your Royal Highness.*

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.—*May it please your Royal Highness.*

In the same manner address every other of the Royal Family, *male or female.*

NOBILITY.—To his Grace the Duke of ———,—*My Lord Duke, Your Grace, or May it please your Grace.*

To the Most Noble the Marquis of ———,—*My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable ———, Earl of ———,—*My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount ———,—*My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Baron ———,—*My Lord, May it please your Lordship.*

The wives of Nobleman have the same titles with their husbands, thus;

To her Grace the Duchess of ———,—*May it please your Grace.*

To the Right Honourable Lady Ann Rose.—*My Lady, May it please your Ladyship.*

The titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* are given to all the sons of *Dukes* and *Marquises*, and to the eldest sons of *Bishops*; and the title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* to all their daughters. The younger sons of *Bishops* are all *Honourable* and *Esquires*.

^a The superscription, or what is put on the outside of a letter, is printed in Roman characters, and begins with *To*. The name of the person and either in beginning a letter, a petition, or speech, is always printed in Italics, and is necessary to give the superscription. The Names are to be filled up with the real names and date

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Right Honourable is due to Earls, Viscounts and Barons, and to all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council—To the Lord Mayor of London, York & Dublin and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh during the time they are in office—To the Speaker of the House of Commons—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade and Plantations, &c.

The House of Peers is addressed thus: To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. *My Lords, please your Lordships.*

The House of Commons is addressed thus: To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. *Gentlemen, May it please your Honours*

The sons of Viscounts and Barons are styled Honourable and Esquires; and their daughters have their letters addressed thus: To the Honourable Miss or Mrs. D. B.

The Queen's commission confers the title of *Honourable* on any gentleman in a place of honour or trust; such as, The Commissioners of Excise, Her Majesty's Customs, Board of Control, &c.—Admirals of the Navy—Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonels in the Army.

All Noblemen, or men of title in the army and navy, use their title by *right*, such as *Honourable*, before their title of *rank*, such as *Captain*, &c. thus, *Honourable Captain James James, of the ——. Sir, Your Honour*

Honourable is due also to the Court of Directors of the East India Company—The Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England.

The title *Excellency* is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, Governors in foreign countries, to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland—Address each thus:

To His Excellency Sir _____, Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. *Your Excellency, May it please your Excellency.*

The Privy Counsellors, taken collectively, are styled the Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by a comma; as, Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, My son, give me thine heart. Colonel, your most obedient. I thank you, sir. I am obliged to you, my friends, for your kindness.

RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when coupled with a conjunction; as, James and John are good. She is wise and virtuous. Religion expands and elevates the mind. By being admired and flattered, she became vain. Cicero spoke forcibly and fluently. When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place; as, He was a plain, honest man.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE V.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, are separated by commas; as, the sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory of nature.

When words follow in *pairs*, there is a comma between each *pair*; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king, approving the plan, put it into execution. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. Victoria, queen of Great Britain, I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

RULE VII.

The verb *to be*, followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally preceded by a comma; as, To be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honourable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.

RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.

* Some insert a comma both before and after the verb *to be* when it is near the middle of a long sentence, because the pronunciation requires it; but that is a bad reason; for phrases and points are often at variance.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE IX.

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation or a command, is preceded by a comma; as, There is much truth in the proverb, *Without pains no gains.* I say unto all, *Watch.*

RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent, a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, There is no *charm* in the female sex *which* can supply the place of virtue. It is labour only *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first *beauty* of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those *from whom* we have received a kindness.

RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is understood, and particularly before *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following; as, John has acquired much knowledge; his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, not appetite. He was a great poet, *but* a bad man. The sun is up, *though* he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a *long* sentence connected by comparatives; as, Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

* That is, when the relative clause is merely explanatory, the relative is preceded by a comma.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE XII.

It has been stated in Rule VI. that explanatory words and phrases, such as, *perfectly; indeed, doubtless, formerly, in fine, &c.* should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should not be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, be ye *therefore* perfect. *Peradventure* ten shall be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was *at last* convinced of his error. Be not ye *therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the comma, include every thing, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For, "in many instances the employment or omission of a comma, depends upon the length or the shortness of a clause, the presence or absence of adjuncts; the importance or non-importance of the sentiment. Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary; many omitting some of the usual commas when no error in sense or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject than any mechanical directions."

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

NOTE. No exercises have been subjoined to the Rules on Punctuation; because none can be given equal to those the pupil can practise for himself. After he has learned the rules, let him transcribe a page from any good author, omitting the points and capitals; and then, having received his transcript, and restored the capitals, let him compare his own punctuation with the author's.

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife. As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unfructified in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even no commas occur; thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete, and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon; which is pointed merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

OF THE COLON.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and the following part is some remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense though not in construction; as, Study is necessary to the light of thinking: no study is more necessary than to study the Scriptures.

A colon is generally used before an example or illustration; as, The Scriptures give us an admirable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say, I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction understood; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction *for*, been expressed, a semicolon would have been used; thus, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; for there is no such thing in the world.

The colon is generally used when the conjunction is understood; and the semicolon, when the conjunction is expressed.

Note. This observation has not always been attended to in pointing the Bible and some parts of the Holy Scriptures, a colon is often used merely to separate two parts, to suit a particular view of church music, called chanting; as, "I will praise thee, O Lord, in all thy works, as thy name is such a place as this or enough." In the Bible, the colon must be used like a comma, or even like a comma, according to the sense.

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period; as, Jesus wept.

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected with such words as *but, and, for, therefore, hence, &c.* Example: And he arose and came to his father. *But* when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a period; as, A. D.

OF OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN COMPOSITION.

Interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked.

Admission (!) or *Exclamation*, is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

Parenthesis () is used to enclose some necessary remark in the body of another sentence; commas are now used instead of parentheses.

Apostrophe (') is used in place of a letter left out; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

Caret (^) is used to show that some word is either omitted or interlined.

Eggs (-) is used at the end of a line, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as, *Torped-*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

Paragraph (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

Quotation [] or *Brackets*, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake; or supply some deficiency.

Quotation (" ") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's words.

Index (☞) is used to point out any thing remarkable.

Brace { } is used to connect words which have one common term, or three rhymes in poetry, having the same rhyme, called a triple.

Ellipsis (⋯) is used when some letters are omitted; as, *K-g* for *King*.

Macron (—) is used to denote a short syllable; the *grave* (`) a long.

Acute (´) is used to denote a short vowel or syllable, and the *dash* (-) a long.

Diacritical (¨) is used to denote a high tone in vocal syllables; as, *áccent*.

Oblique (/) is used to denote a low tone in vocal syllables; as, *oblique*.

Hyphen (-) is used to connect words which have some notes on the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

Comma (,) is used to separate the members of some letters in

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ANNO CHRISTI	A. C.	Born Christ.
Artium Baccalaureus	A. B.	Bachelor of Arts (often B. A.)
Anno Domini	A. D.	In the year of our Lord.
Artium Magister	A. M.	Master of Arts.
Anno Mundi	A. M.	In the year of the world.
Anno Meridies	A. M.	In the forenoon. [also— Noon]
Anno Urbis Condite	A. U. C.	In the year after the building of the
Baccalaureus Divinitatis	B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
Cancellarius Privati Signi	C. P. S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Custos Signi	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal.
Doctor Divinitatis	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
Exempli gratia	e. g.	For example.
Rogis Societatis Socius	R. S. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
Rogis Societatis Acad. quatuordecim Socius	R. S. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Victoria Regina	V. R.	Victoria the Queen.
Id est	i. e.	That is.
Jesus Hominum Salvator	J. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Legum Doctor	L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws.
Messieurs (French)	Messrs.	Gentlemen.
Medicinis Doctor	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
Memoria Sacram	M. S.	Devoted to the Memory of (or S. M.)
Nota Bene	N. B.	Note well; take notice.
Post Meridies	P. M.	In the afternoon.
Post Scriptum	P. S.	Postscript, something written after
Ultimo	Ult.	Last (month.)
Et cetera	&c.	And the rest; and so forth.

A.	Answer, Alexander	L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice
Accl.	Account	Knt.	Knight
Baro	Baronet	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Ep.	Bishop	K. B.	Knight of the Bath
Capt.	Captain	K. C. B.	Kt. Commander of the Bath
Col.	Colegal	K. C.	Knight of the Crescent
Cr.	Creditor	K. P.	Knight of St. Patrick
D.	Debtor, Doctor	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
De. or Dite	The same	MS.	Manuscript
Q.	Question, Queen	MS.	Manuscript
R. N.	Royal NAVY	N. S.	Not sure
Esq.	Esquire	O. S.	Old style
		P. S.	Postscript

The following are the abbreviations used in the text of this book, and are not to be taken as a list of the abbreviations of the English language. For a full list of the abbreviations of the English language, see the Appendix to the Grammar.

PROSODY.

Prosody is that part of Grammar which teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprising Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pause and Tone, and the measure of Verses.

Accent is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, *Surmount*.

The **quantity** of a syllable is the time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as, *con-sume*.

Emphasis is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest, by making the meaning more apparent; as, Apply yourself more to *acquire* knowledge than to *shew* it.*

A **pause** is either a total cessation or a short suspension of the voice, during a perceptible space of time; as, Reading—makes a full-man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.

Tone is a particular modulation or inflection of the voice, suited to the sense; as, How bright these glorious spirits shine!†

VERSIFICATION.

Prose is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

Verses or **Poetry** is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

Verses is of two kinds; namely, **Rhyme** and **Blank**

* Emphasis should be made rather by *suspending* the voice a little on the emphatic word, than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to a good ear. A very short pause before it would render it almost ungrammatical; as, Reading makes a *full-man*.
† Accent and quantity respect the pronunciation of words, and pause and tone the meaning of the sentence; while tone refers to the feelings of the speaker.

PROSE.

verse. If the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound, it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.

Feet are the parts into which a verse is divided to see whether it has a certain number of syllables or not.

Scanning is the measuring or dividing of a verse into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of two or three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow:

DISYLLABLES.

- A trochee; as, lively;
- An iambus; become.
- A spondee; rain man.
- A pyrrhic; on 't (bank).

TRISYLLABLES.

- A dactyle; as, probably.
- An amphibract; distant.
- An anapaest; understand.
- A tribract; (com)fortably.

The feet in most common use are Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapaestic.

IAMBIC MEASURE

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds; such as,

1. Of four syllables, or two feet; as,
With rav-iah'd ears,
The mōn-arch hears.

It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,

Open 't a' s' sake,
Bride, 't a' s' sake.

It is called from the resemblance to the movement of the tongue in walking, as the first of the feet is walking. In every two lines are called a couplet, and sometimes with the same name a triplet. The above examples show that a trochee consists of a long and a short syllable, and that a dactyle consists of a long and two short syllables. In every line of verse the number of the vowels in pronunciation is more than the number of the syllables. In scanning called a long syllable is more, by long then a vowel or a vowel and a consonant.

3. Of three iambs, or six syllables; as, 10 2

Alôft - in áw - f'íl státe,
Thé gôd - líke hó - ró átt.

Oûr héarts - no lóng - ár lán - guish. An additional syllable

3. Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet; as,

And máy - át lást - my wéa - ry áge,
Find óut - thís péace - ful hér - míttage

4. Often syllables, or five feet; called hexameter, heroic, or tragic verses; as,

Thé stár - shall fáde - áway - thé sún - hímtself
Grôw úp - with áge - and ná - túre sínk - in yéars

Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse; as,

Fór thés - thé lánd - in frá - grant flôw'rs - is dréet;
Fór thés - thé ó - ceán smiles - and smóóthes - hér wá - vy bréast

5. Of verses containing alternately four and three feet; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns; as,

Lét slínts - bélow - with swéet - áccôrd.
Uníte - with thóse - ábove,
In sé - lémn - hýs - to práise - thír kíng,
And sít - híe dý - íng líve.

37 Verses of this kind were commonly written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

TROCHAIC MEASURE.

This measure is quick and lively, and comprises verses,

1. Some of one trochee and a long syllable, and some of two trochees; as,

Támáit - séáns
Sláck - at - péáse

Ón thís - méttéáin,
By á - réáson.

2. Of two feet or two trochees with an additional long syllable; as,

In the - days of - - old,
Stories - plainly - - told.

3. Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable; as,

When our - hearts are - mourning.
Lovely - lasting - peace of - - mind.
Sweet - as - light of - human - - kind.

4. Of four trochees, or eight syllables; as,

Now the - dreadful - thunders - roaring!

5. Of six trochees, or twelve syllables; as,

On a - moun-tain, - stretch'd be - neath a - hoary - wil-dow,
Lay a - shep-herd - swain, and - view'd the - roaring - billow.

These trochaic measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

ANAPAESTIC MEASURE.

1. Of two anapaests, or two and an unaccented syllable; as,

Bât his cour - age 'gan fail,
For nô arts - could avail.
Or, Then his cour - age 'gan fail - - him,
For no arts - could avail - - him.

2. Of three anapaests, or nine syllables; as,

O ye woods - spread your branch - es apace,
To your deep - est recess - in I fly;
I would hide - with the beams - of the chace,
I would van - ish from ev - ery eye.

Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot; as,

Th' deep - woods so cheer - ful had gay,
Whose rocks - never care - lessly lay.

3. Of four anapaests, or twelve syllables; as,

'Tis the voice of the lug-gard; I hear-him complain,
You have wak'd-me too soon, - I must slum-ber again.

Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end; as,

In the warm-chick of youth, smiles and rōe-ss, are blending

The preceding are the different kinds of the *Principal* feet, in their more simple forms; but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the *Secondary* feet, the following lines may serve as an example:—

Time shakes-the stable-rainy-of throes, &c
Where is-to morrow? - In faith - or world:
She all night long-ber sea - from des-cant sing.
Inn-miserable-b'fore-th' Almighty - it's throes.
That on-weak wings-from far-purples-your sight

FIGURES OF SPEECH

A *Figure of Speech* is a mode of speaking which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning. *The principal Figures of Speech are*

Personification,
Simile,
Metaphor,
Allegory,
H'p'er-b'le,
Irony,
Metonymy,

Sy-nec-do-che,
Antithesis,
Climax,
Exclamation,
Interrogation,
Paraleipsis,
Apostrophé.

* *Imagery, tropes, and figures may be distinguished principles of poetry, because they are the chief ornaments of it, and the chief means of its beauty. They are also the chief means of its variety, and the chief means of its improvement.*

Prosopopœia, or *personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects; as, *The sea saw it and fled.*

A *simile* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another; as, *He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.*

A *metaphor* is a simile without the sign (like or as, &c.) of comparison; as, *He shall be a tree planted by, &c.*

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable; thus, the people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine: *Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, &c.* Psalm lxxx. 8 to 17

An *hyperbole* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are: as, when David says of Saul and Jonathan, *They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.*

Irony is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say; as, When Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal, *Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.*

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; as, when we say, *He reads Milton;* we mean *Milton's works.* *Grey hairs* should be respected, i. e. *old age.*

Synecdoche is the putting of a part for the whole, or the whole for a part, a definite number for an indefinite, &c. as the *waves* for the *sea*, the *hand* for the *person*, and *ten thousand* for any great number. This figure is nearly allied to *metonymy.*

Antithesis, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted to make

them show one another to advantage; thus, Solomon contrasts the timidity of the wicked with the courage of the righteous, when he says, *The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.*

Climax is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light; as, *Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, &c.*—See also Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Exclamation is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind; as, *Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!*

Interrogation is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions; thus, *Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?*

Paralepsis, or omission, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing; as, Horatius was once a very promising young gentleman, but in process of time he became so addicted to gaming, *not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery*, that he soon exhausted his estate and ruined his constitution.

Apostrophe is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing; as, *Death is swallowed up in victory: O death, where is thy sting?*

• Climax, Amplification, Enumeration, or Gradation.

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

What is English Grammar?
 Into how many parts is it divided?
 What does Orthography teach?
 What is a letter, &c.?
 Of what does Etymology treat?
 How many parts of speech are there?

ARTICLE.

What is an article?
 How many articles are there?
 Where is a used?
 Where is an used?

NOUN—NUMBER.

What is a noun?
 How are nouns varied?
 What is number?
 How many numbers have nouns?
 How is the plural generally formed?
 How do nouns ending in *s*, *ch*, *ch*, *z*, or *o*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *y* form the plural?
 How do nouns in *f* or *fe* form the plural?
 What is the plural of *man*, &c.?

GENDER.

What is meant by gender?
 How many genders are there?
 What does the masculine denote?
 What does the feminine denote?
 What does the neuter denote?
 What is the feminine of bachelor, &c.

CASE.

What is case?
 How many cases have nouns?
 Which two are alike?
 How is the possessive *sing* formed?
 How is the possessive *plur* formed?
 Decline the word *lazy*.

ADJECTIVE.

What is an adjective?
 How many degrees of comparison have adjectives?
 How is the comparative formed?
 How is the superlative formed?
 How are dissyllables in *y* compared?
 Compare the adjective *good*.

PRONOUNS.

What is a pronoun?
 Which is the pronoun in the sentence, *He is a good boy*?
 How many kinds of pronouns are there?
 Decline the personal pronoun *I*?
 Decline *thee*—backwards, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is a relative pronoun?
 Which is the *rel.* in the example?
 Which is the *antecedent*?
 Repeat the relative pronouns.
 Decline *who*.
 How is *whom* applied?
 To what is *which* applied?
 How is *that* used?
 What sort of a relative is *What*?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

How many sorts of adjective pronouns are there?
 Repeat the possessive pronouns.
 Repeat the distributive pronouns.
 Repeat the demonstrative.
 Repeat the indefinite.

On the Observations.

Before which of the vowels is a *Wh* called? (used)
 What is *the* called?
 In what sense is a noun taken *without an article* to limit it?
 In a used before nouns in both numbers?
 How is *the* used? [bars]

NOUNS.

How do nouns ending in *ch* sound-
 ing *k* form the plural?
 How do nouns in *is*, &c. form the plural?
 How do nouns ending in *f* form the plural?
 Repeat *these* nouns that do not change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the pl.
 What do you mean by proper nouns?
 What are common nouns?
 What are collective nouns?
 What do you call abstract nouns?

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT AND OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. Continued.

What do you call *verbal nouns*?
 What nouns are generally *stragular*?
 Repeat some of those nouns that are used *only* in the plural.
 Repeat some of those nouns that are *alike* in both numbers.
 What is the singular of *sheep*?
 What *gender* is *parent*, &c.?

ADJECTIVES.

What does the *positive* express, &c.
 How are adjectives of *one syllable* generally compared?
 How are adjectives of *more than one syllable* compared?
 How are *disyllables* ending with *E final*, often compared?
 Is *y* always changed into *i*, before *er* and *est*?
 How are some adjectives compared?
 Do *all* adjectives admit of comparison?
 How are *much* and *many* applied?
 When is the final consonant *doubled* before adding *er* and *est*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *who*, *which*, and *what* called *interrogatives*?
 Of what *number* and *person* is the relative?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *his* and *her* possessive pronouns?
 What may *former* and *latter* be called?
 When is *that* a *relative* pronoun?
 When is *that* a *demonstrative*?
 When is *that* a *conjunction*?
 How many *cases* have *himself*, *herself*, &c.?

VERB.

What is a *verb*?
 How many kinds of verbs are there?
 What does a verb *active* express?
 What does a verb *passive* express?
 What does a verb *neuter* express?
 Repeat the *auxiliary* verbs.
 How is a verb *declined*?
 How many *moods* have verbs?

ADVERB.

What is an *adverb*?
 Name the *adverbs* in the example.
 What part of speech is the generally of those words that end in *ly*?
 What part of speech are the compounds of *where*, *there*, &c.?
 Are adverbs *over compared*?
 When are *more* and *most* *adjectives* and when are they *adverbs*?

PREPOSITION.

What is a *preposition*?
 How many begin with *a*?
 Repeat them.
 How many begin with *in*?
 Repeat them, &c.
 What *case* does a preposition require after it?
 When is *before* a preposition, and when is it an adverb?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a *conjunction*?
 How many kinds of conjunctions are there?
 Repeat the *copulative*.
 Repeat the *disjunctive*.

INTERJECTION.

What is an *interjection*?

NOTE.—As these are only the *leading* questions on the different parts of speech, many more may be asked *ad hoc*. Their distances from the answers will oblige the pupil to attend to the connection between every question and its respective answer. The observations that have to corresponding question, are to be read, but not committed to memory.

As the following words and phrases, from the French and Latin, frequently occur in English authors, an explanation of them has been inserted here, for the convenience of those who are unacquainted with these languages. Let none, however, imagine, that by doing this I intend to encourage the use of them in English conversation. On the contrary, I disapprove of it, and aver, that to express an idea in a foreign language, which can be expressed with equal perspicuity in our own, is not only pedantic, but highly improper. Such words and phrases, by being frequently used, may, notwithstanding the uncouthness of their sound and appearance, gradually incorporate with our language, and ultimately diminish its original excellents and impair its native beauty.

- Aide-de-camp, *âd-de-kong', *an assistant to a general.*
 A la bonne heure, a la bon eor', *luckily; in good time.*
 Affair de cœur, af-fâr' de koor', *a love affair; an amour.*
 A la mode, a la môd', *according to the fashion.*
 A fin, a fing, *to the end.*
 Apropos, ap-prô-pô', *to the purpose; opportunely.*
 Au fond, a fong', *to the bottom, or main point.*
 Auto da fé, a to-da-fâ, (Portuguese,) *burning of heretics.*
 Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *a trifle.*
 Beau monde, bô môngd', *the gay world; people of fashion.*
 Beaux esprits, bôz es-pre', *men of wit.*
 Billet-doux, bil-le-dû', *a love letter.*
 Bon-môt, bong mô', *a piece of wit; a jest; a quibble.*
 Bon ton, bong tong, *in high fashion.*
 Bon gré, mal gré; bon grâ, mal grâ; *with a good or ill grace; whether the party will or not.*
 Bon jour, bong zhûr, *good day; good morning.*
 Boudoir, bû-dwâr', *a small private apartment.*
 Carte blanche, kart blângsh', *a blank; unconditional terms.*
 Chateau, sha-tô', *a country seat.*
 Chef d'œuvre, she doo-ver, *a master-piece.*
 Ci-devant, sê-de-yang', *formerly.*
 Comme il faut, com-il fô, *as it should be.*
 Con amore, con-a-morê, (Italian,) *with love; with the partiality of affection.*
 Congé d'élire, kong-zhâ de-lêr', *leave to elect or choose.*
 Coup de grâce, kû-de grâss', *stroke of mercy; the finishing.*
 Coup d'œil, kû-dûil, *a peep; a glance of the eye.* [stroke

Short vowels are left unmarked—û is equal to u in *rule*; â to a in *art*; é, as used here, has no correspondent sound in English; it is equal to e as pronounced by the common people in many counties of Scotland in the words *use, foot, &c.*—â is equal to a in *all*.

* A is not exactly a long here; it is perhaps as near e in *met*, as e in *make*, but e will not be so readily mistaken. It is impossible to convey the pronunciation accurately without the *tenue*.

Coup de main, kù-de-mang', a sudden or bold enterprise.

Debut, de-boo', first appearance in public.

Dernier resort, dern'-yá-rea-sor', the last shift or resource.

Dépot, dé-pô', a storehouse or magazine.

Double entendre, dôbl ang-tung'dor, double meaning, one in an immodest sense.

Douceur, dû-soor', a present or bribe.

Dieu et mon droit, dyoo'e-mang drwâ, God and my right.

Eclat, e-klâ, splendour; with applause.

Élève, el-âv', pupil.

En bon point, ang-bong-pwang', in good condition; jolly.

En masse, ang mâssé', in a body or mass.

En passant, ang pas-sang' by the way; in passing; by the by.

Ennui, ong-nûé', weariness; lassitude; tediousness.

Faux pas, fô-pâ, a slip; misconduct.

Fête, fât, a feast or entertainment.

Fraocs, fra-câ', bustle; a slight quarrel; more ado about the thing than it is worth.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, hô-né-swâ-kô-nâl 's panga', evil be to him that evil thinks.

Hauteur, hà-toor', haughtiness.

Je ne sçais quoi, zhe ne sâ kwâ, I know not what.

Jeu de mots, zhoo de mô', a play upon words.

Jeu d'esprit, zhoo de sprô', a display of wit; witticism.

Mal-à-propos, mal ap-ro-pô', unfit; out of time or place.

Mauvais honte, mo-vâz-hônt', false modesty.

Mot du guet, mô doo gâ', a watchword.

Naïveté, na-iv-tâ', ingenuousness, simplicity, innocence.

Outré, ô-trâ', eccentric; blustering; wild; not gentle.

Petit maître, pe-tô-mâ'ter, a beau; a fop.

Protégé, pro-tâ zhâ', a person patronized and protected.

Rouge, rôuh, red; a kind of red paint for the face.

Sans, sang, without.

Sang froid, sang frwâ, cold blood; indifference.

Savant, sa-wang, a wise or learned man.

Soi-disant, swâ-dô-zang', self-styled; pretended.

Tapis, tâ-pô, the carpet.

Trait, trâ, feature, touch, arrow, shaft.

Tête à tête, tât a tât, face to face, a private conversation.

Unique, ôo-nêk', singular, the only one of his kind.

Un bel esprit, ong bel e-sprî', a pretender to wit, a virtuoso.

Valét de chambre, va-lâ de cham'ber, a valet or footman.

Vive le roi, véve le rûâ, long live the king.

The pronunciation has not been added to the Latin, because every letter is sounded,—a final being like y in *army*.

1. A long or short over a vowel denotes both the accented syllable and the quantity of the vowel in English. 2. Tj or di, before a vowel sounds zhe. 3. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first.

Ab initio, from the beginning.

Ab urbe condita, from the building of the city—A. U. C.

Ad captandum vulgus, to ensnare the vulgar. [out end.]

Ad infinitum, to infinity, without end.

Ad libitum, at pleasure. [tion.]

Ad referendum, for consideration.

Ad valorem, according to value.

A fortiori, with stronger reason, much more.

Alias (à-lé-as), otherwise.

Alibi (al-i-bi), elsewhere.

Alma mater, the university.

Anglice (ang-li-cy) in English.

Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord—A. D.

Anno Mundi, in the year of the world—A. M.

A posteriori, from the effect, from the latter, from behind.

A priori, from the former, from before, from the nature or cause.

Arcanum, a secret.

Arcana imperii, state secrets.

Argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the professed principles or practices of the adversary.

Argumentum ad judicium, an appeal to the common sense of mankind.

Argumentum ad fidem, an appeal to our faith.

Argumentum ad populum, an appeal to the people.

Argumentum ad passionem, an appeal to the passions. [sides.]

Audi alteram partem, hear both sides.

Bona fide, in reality, in good faith.

Contra, against.

Consuetudo scribendi, an *idiot* for writing.

Ceteris paribus, other circumstances being equal.

Caput mortuum, the worthless remains, dead head.

Compos mentis, in one's senses.

Con privilegio, with privilege.

Dãta, things granted.

De facto, in fact, in reality.

De jure, in right, in law.

Dei Grãtia, by the grace or favour of God.

Deo volente, God willing.

Domine dirige nos, O Lord direct us. [wanting.]

Desunt cetera, the rest are desideratum, something desirable, or much wanted.

Dramatis personæ, characters represented.

Durante vita, during life.

Durante placito, during pleasure, therefore. [sure.]

Errata, errors—Erratum, an error, extract. [error.]

Et cetera, (&c.) and the rest.

Exempli gratiã, (e. g.) as for example. [of office.]

Ex officio, officially, by virtue.

Ex parte, on one side. [tation.]

Ex tempore, without preparation.

Fac simile, exact copy or resemblance.

Fiat, let it be done or made.

Flagrans bello, during hostile.

Gratia, for nothing. [tick.]

Horã fugit, the hour or time flies.

Humanum est errare, to err is human.

Ibidem, (ib.) in the same place.

Id est, (i. e.) that is.

Ignoramus, a *vaun* ununiforme *pretuler*.

In loco, in this place.

Imprimis, in the first place.

In terrorem, as a warning.

In propria persona, in his own person.

In statu quo, in the former state.

Ipee dixit, on his sole assertion.

Ipee facto, by the act itself.

ipso
item
Jure
Jurè
Jus g
Locu
Labo
erc
Licè
cen
Laps
Magn
ter
libè
Mem
Mem
ing
Mew
Milt
us,
Nem
one s
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thin
Nole
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Ipso jure, by the law itself.
Item, also or article.

Jure divino, by divine right.

Jure humano, by human law.

Ius gentium, the law of nations.

Locum tenens deputy substitute.

Labor omnia vincit, labour overcomes everything.

Licentia vatium, a poetical licence.

[tongue.]

Lapsus linguae, a slip of the tongue.
Magna Charta, the great charter, the basis of our laws and liberties.

Memento mori, remember death.
Memorabilia, matters deserving of record.

Meum et tuum, mine and thine.
Multum in parvo, much in little, a great deal in a few words.

Nemo me impune lacesset, no one shall provoke me with impunity.
Ne plus ultra, no farther, nothing beyond. [willing.]

Nolens volens, willing or unwilling.
Non compos mentis, not of a sound mind.

Nisi Dominus frustrata, unless the Lord be with us, all efforts are in vain.

Ne quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.

Nem. con. (for nemine contradicente,) none opposing.

Nem. dis. (for nemine dissentiente,) none disagreeing.

Ore tenus, from the mouth.

O tempora, O mores, O the times, O the manners.

Omnes, all.

Onus, burden.

Pasim, everywhere.

Per se, by itself alone.

Prima facie, at first view, or at first sight.

Posses comitatus, the power of the county.

Primum mobile, main-spring.

Pro and con, for and against.

Pro bono publico, for the good of the public.

Pro loco et tempore, for the place and time.

Pro re nata, as occasion serves.

Pro rege, lege et grege; for the king, the constitution of the people.

Quo animo, with what mind.

Quo jure, by what right.

Quoad, as far as.

Quondam, formerly.

Res publica, the commonwealth.

Resurgam, I shall rise again.

Rex, a king—Regina, a queen.

Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate.

Seriatim, in regular order.

Sine die, without specifying any particular day.

Sine qua non, an indispensable prerequisite or condition.

Statu quo, state in which it was.

Sub poena, under a penalty.

Sui generis, the only one of his kind, singular.

Supra, above. [Kind, singular.]

Summum bonum, the chief good.

Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one.

Toties quoties, as often as.

Una voce, with one voice, unanimously.

Ultimus, the last, (cont. ult.)

Utile dulce, the useful with the pleasant.

Uti possidetis, as ye possess or present possession.

Verbatim, word for word.

Versus, against.

Vade mecum, go with me; a dog's tag for being a constant comrade, farewell. [parton.]

Via, by the way of.

Vice, in the room of.

Vice versa, the reverse.

Vide, see (contracted into v.)

Vide ut supra, see as above.

Vis poetica, poetic genius.

Viva voce, orally; by word of mouth.

Vivant rex et regina, long live the king and the queen.

Vox populi, the voice of the people.
Vulgo, commonly. [pl]

INDEX TO THE RULES OF SYNTAX

NOUNS.

Two or more nouns in the sing.	Page 83
Two nouns disjoined, &c.	ib.
Words of multitude	87
One noun governs another	86
Of a clause between them	100
Several nouns in the possessive	86
Singular nouns of diff. persons	96
A singular and a plural noun	97
A noun and its pronoun improper	98

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns agree in gender, &c.	93
Each, every, either, agree, &c.	106
That and this, former & latter	107
Relative agrees with its antec.	94
<i>that</i> and <i>which</i>	ib.
preceded by two antecedents of diff. persons	95
Rel. should be placed next ant.*	ib.
<i>Who</i> after <i>than</i> *	105
When a pronoun refers to two words of different persons†	97
Of <i>whichever</i> , &c.*	100

VERB.

A verb agrees with its nom.	80
An active verb governs	81
Neuter vbs. do not gov. an obj. †	ib.
Active verbs admit of no prep. †	ib.
One verb governs another	85
The infinitive is used as a nom.	90
Verbs related in point of time	108
The verb <i>to be</i> has the same case	88

PARTICIPLE.

Participle used as a noun	91
A possessive pronoun before the present participle†	91
A noun before the present participle	91
Part. part. is used after <i>have</i> & <i>be</i>	92

ADVERBS.

Of the position of adverbs	Page 102
Adjectives not used as adverbs	100
Of <i>hence</i> , <i>thence</i> , <i>there</i> , &c.*	ib.
Double comparatives improper	100
Two negatives improper	101
The comparative degree requires <i>than</i>	101

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions govern objective	82
should be placed before the relative*	ib.
Diff. prep. with the same noun †	ib.
<i>To</i> , <i>at</i> , <i>in</i> , before names of places	110
Words requiring appropriate prepositions	111

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions couple like moods	84
require subjunctive mood	89
<i>Least</i> and <i>that</i> †	ib.
<i>If</i> , with <i>but</i> following†	ib.
Conjunctions in pairs	90
<i>Then</i> and <i>and</i>	105

VARIOUS THINGS.

Interjections	Page 110
General Rule	114
Use of the Articles	115
Ellipsis is frequently admitted	116
improper	117
Construction	116
Promiscuous exer. on Syntax	119
Miscellaneous Observations	141
When to use capitals	153
Punctuation	157
Prosody	165
Of Verification	ib.
Figures of Speech	169
Questions on Etymology	173
French and Latin Phrases	17

Mr. Murray's Rule.

The construction of the sentence is not to be determined by the position of the verb, but by the position of the subject. In the sentence, "The man who is sitting at the desk is writing a letter," the subject is "The man who is sitting at the desk" and the verb is "is writing a letter." The subject is in the nominative case, and the verb is in the present tense.

It is a common error to suppose that the position of the verb determines the construction of the sentence. This is not the case. The construction is determined by the position of the subject. In the sentence, "The man who is sitting at the desk is writing a letter," the subject is "The man who is sitting at the desk" and the verb is "is writing a letter." The subject is in the nominative case, and the verb is in the present tense.

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Corresponding Rule to Mr.

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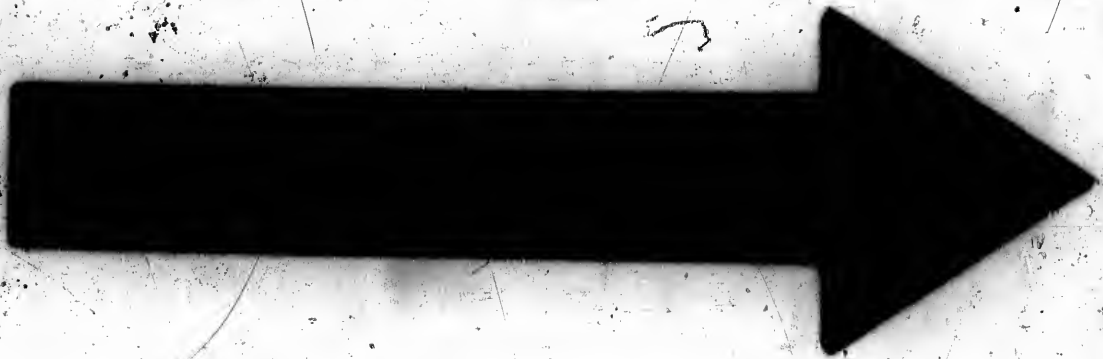
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* The second part of this rule is a restatement of the first. The first says the verb and pronoun may be either of the singular or plural number; the second says No; "Not without regard to the import of the word." &c.

It is to be kept in mind that the rule applies to the construction of the sentence, and not to the construction of the clause.

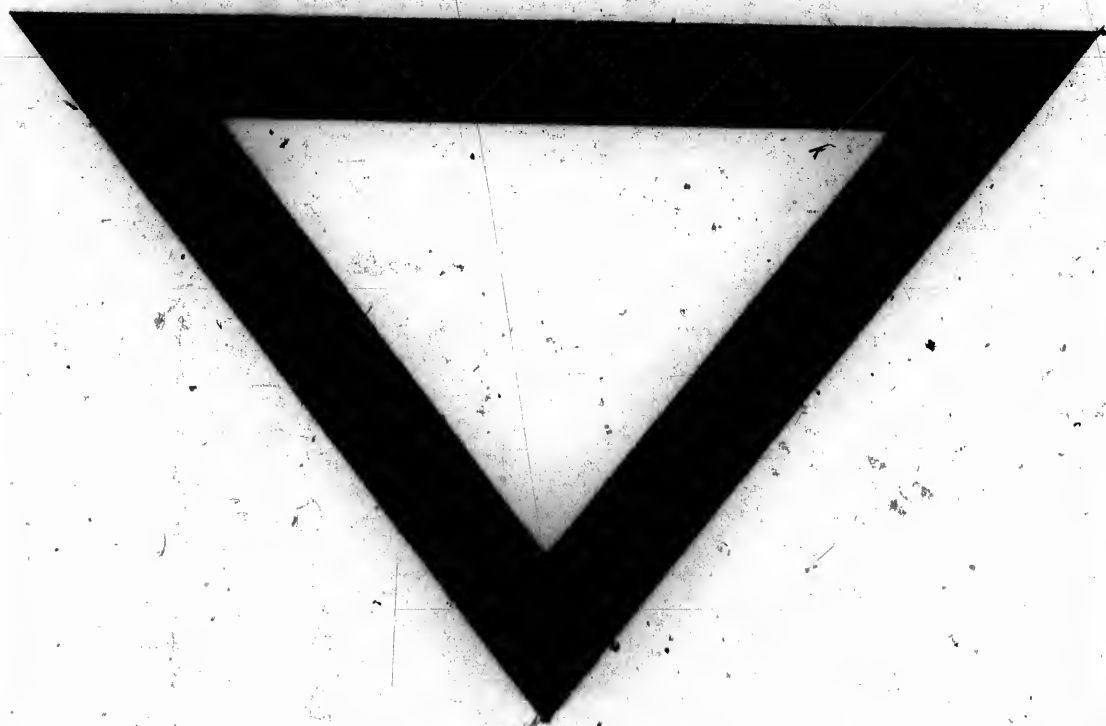
By the Author's Key to this Grammar, a grown-up person, though he had never learned Grammar before, may easily teach himself.

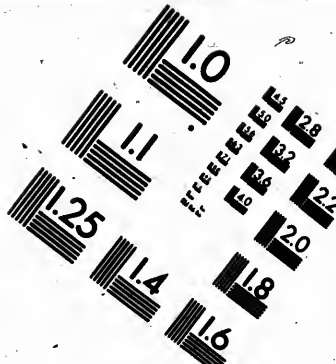
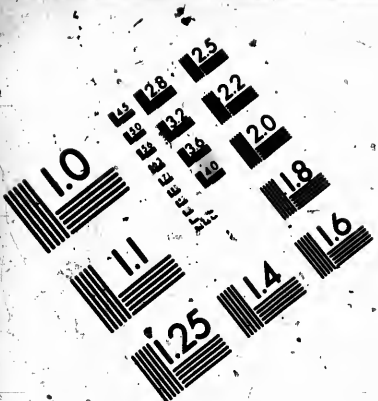




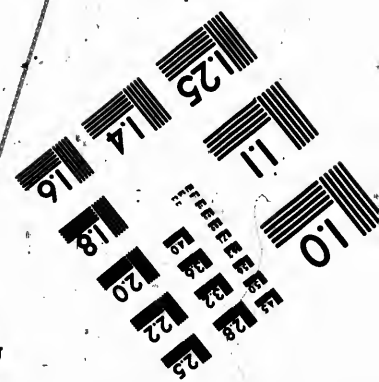
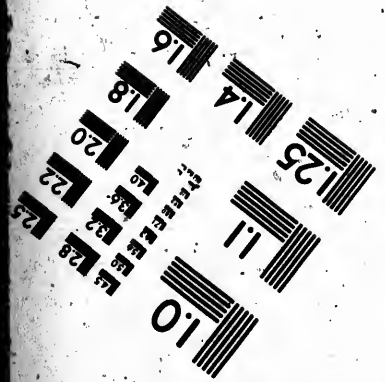
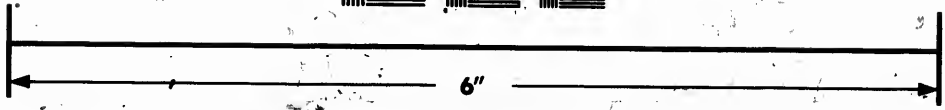
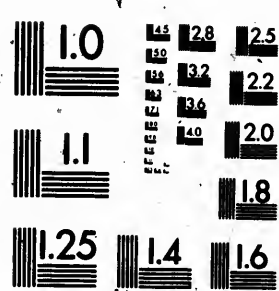
Page

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